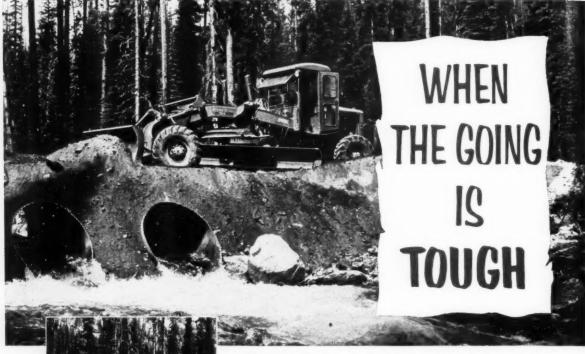
American FORESTS

MAY 1956



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SOUTHERN FIRE CONFERENCE ISSUE



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Cover Photo by Elemore Morgan, noted southern photographer, whose New Orleans Conference photos are used extensively in this issue of American Forests. Russell Marchand's photos are also used.



The AFA

The American Forestry Association, publishers of American Forests, is a national organization—independent and non-political in character—for the advancement of intelligent management and use of forests and related resources of soil, water, wildlife and outdoor recreation. Its purpose is to create an enlightened public appreciation of these resources and the part they play in the social and economic life of the nation. Created in 1875, it is the oldest national forest conservation organization in America.

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EDITORIAL

The Shot Heard 'round the South

When arsonists caught in the act of setting fire to a Louisiana forest shot at a State Forestry Commission investigator and the investigator fired back it was literally a gun fight heard around the state for it gave a fighting state forester by the name of James E. Mixon the sounding board he needed in declaring war on all those who jeopardize life, property, and the economic future by deliberately setting fire to woodlands. News of the episode received wide circulation in the South. In a year when southern states have suffered calamitous forest fires it was noted that Mixon's foresters have more than held their own with the arsonists in holding down losses and in even carrying the battle to

Needless to say, State Forester Mixon has been the enemy. travelling a rocky road in pressing his enforcement program. Most of his problems are centered in the state's 360,000-acre Livingston parish where choice pines produce 5,000 feet per acre. It is here that arsonists are running amuck. Their reasons for such sadistic activity are difficult to fathom but in general they seem to boil down to resentment of any form of law and order as practiced by State Forester Mixon and resentment against larger ownerships under sound forest management. To combat upwards of 1,000 "sets" Mixon poured 22 fire crews into this one parish where fires were held to an average eight acres per fire. At the same time the state forester put on more fire investigators who have given him 100 convictions thus far.

As is the case in many southern states, however, the enforcement pattern in Louisiana breaks down on the question of penalties. Sentences meted out were in piddling fines for the most part although Mixon's men did succeed in sending one offender to jail for 30 days. Just the same, there are signs that the public may be swinging behind Mixon's banner. When Investigator V. E. Smith returned the fire of the arsonists and routed them the state forester's answer to this challenge to law and order was "more investigators." When two more investigators were charged with "kidnapping" a man arrested for setting a fire, Mixon called the charges "the signs of desperation by arsonists who feel the pressure is getting too great." Even more encouraging has been the recent action of a Louisiana grand jury in bringing a true bill, for the first time, against a man charged with timber arson. If convicted, the defendant stands to receive a maximum sentence of six months

in jail and a fine of \$2,000. Not too severe in view of the nature of the felony one might say, but it would represent a start. And in Mixon's judgment a few object lessons in the form of jail sentences will accomplish more than anything else in curbing these practices.

Mixon's views are substantiated by enforcement results obtained on southern national forests starting back in 1932. When the Forest Service first brought arsonists before federal courts, judges frequently dismissed the cases stating that lots of people burned over land for one reason or another. The answer of the Service to this threat to growing timber and watershed values was an educational program aimed at court officials. Convictions soon started to pick up. Some sentences were measured out in terms of years, not months. Once the book had been thrown at a few arsonists "sets" on national forests dwindled. The word soon got around that "Those feds are tough; leave their lands alone."

Until arsonists start saying the same thing about the state foresters the South's fire burden will continue abnormal. Only one thing stands between the South and epic achievement in cooperative forestry. That one thing is fire. The stakes are great and in this past drought year fires that seemed to come in bunches gained the ascendency in too many cases. Even as weary crews fought these holocausts the story was told of arsonists who started a diversionary fire to draw in fire crews and obscure the vision of firetowers and then proceeded to touch off 60 different "sets" in one area. Alleged purpose of this particular maneuver was to roust game out of an area that was protected into one that

There can only be one answer to these practices. That is more men of Mixon's stamp backed by an aroused press, clergy, and, most of all, the courts who are not hesitant to thunder out and take action against a form of anarchy that is a menace to life and property. Clinics to beef up fire fighting methods are fine. So are the educational efforts in prevention. More of both are needed. At the same time a real effort should be made to clamp down on the arsonist. A good place to start would be at AFA's convention in Florida this fall with southern governors invited to consider the problem with the view of presenting a united front against a form of lawlessness that threatens one of the South's great economic props for the future-its forests.

nd THE REPLY





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Now it is conservatively estimated that for every dollar's worth of timber burned, 7 dollars are lost to the South's economy in payrolls, income and taxes from the sale and distribution of the products that could have been manufactured.

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Federal Judge Wilson Warlick from western North Carolina

JUDGE Wilson Warlick, federal judge for western North Carolina, is a man of action not words when it comes to dealing with incendiarists who deliberately set fire to the national forests. His record:

1) In November of 1953 when the country was in the grip of an extended drought, five men rode out By meting out firm but just penalties to convicted arsonists, this North Carolina federal judge is teaching the public that forest property, like other types of property, is protected by law

in an automobile on a particularly dry day, and using three boxes of kitchen matches, set over 100 fires covering a distance of 12 miles, on both sides of the road, through private forests and fields and on national forest land. This trespass was in western North Carolina near Murphy. The several sets resulted in a burn of over 5100 acres of national forests and 1400 acres of private forest land (all of which had been carefully protected for years). A combination of federal and state law enforcement agencies - FBI, local, sheriff, state highway patrol, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and interested local people—started an investigation of what was named the Tuni Creek Fire due to its location on that watershed. The investigation resulted in the identification and apprehension of the culprits. The five men were indicted by the Grand Jury. They were found guilty in the next term of court. Two changed their plea to guilty during the trial. Judge Warlick sentenced four of the men to five years each and the other to three years in Federal Prison, Atlanta. No suspensions were allowed

2) Three men and a wife of one of the men set fire on private land adjacent to the Pisgah National Forest in Graham County. This fire burned 70 acres of private forest land and endangered the national forest. Local people saw the persons who set the fire and reported it to the U. S. Forest Ranger. The Forest Supervisor called in the FBI whose agents investigated and interrogated the suspects. When the case came to court, two of the four pleaded guilty to being the actual fire setters. One was sentenced by Judge Warlick to 18 months in the Federal Prison in Atlanta. The second of the two who pleaded guilty

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L. L. Fabisinski, a District Judge from Pensacola, Florida

HAT he is acquiring something of a reputation among those interested in forestry in the South for handing out "stiff" sentences to woods arsonists comes as a surprise to quiet, gentle L. L. Fabisinski, a District Judge in Pensacola, Florida.

A felony is a felony, whether it's

This Florida judge is of the opinion, that since arson is a felony, it is the responsibility of trial judges to sentence all convicted felons according to the best interests of society

theft, burglary, or arson—building or woods arson, according to the laws of the state, and when a felon is convicted, the trial judge must set a sentence in accord with his own judgment of what will be best for the other members of society, in Judge Fabisinski's opinion.

A native of Connecticut and a resident of Pensacola, Florida, since 1912, he has been in public life since 1923 when he became City Recorder for Pensacola. After many years as state attorney he was elevated to the bench, retiring for reasons of health in 1955. Since retired judges are available for service, Judge Fabisinski, his health restored by several months of rest, now finds himself at work most of the time on the crowded dockets of various circuits in west Florida.

The most recent woods arson case to come before him and attract Southwide attention was one in Walton County, Florida, where a sentence of five years was imposed on Carlton Sheffield after he was convicted of deliberately setting, and then resetting, a fire along a state road under conditions which would have sent the blaze roaring into nearby structures had it not been speedily extinguished.

Court attachés believe that Sheffield's previous record, which included a two-year sentence for aiding in an Alabama jail break, was a factor in determining the sentence. An appeal in the case now is pend-

Judge Fabisinski believes that in the future there will be still more convictions for woods arson than now are obtained. Although he keeps no "box score" his impression is that there have been more acquittals than convictions in the woods arson cases that he has tried. But

(Turn to page 90)



MAN'S INHUMANITY TO LAND

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

Associate Justice United States Supreme Court

wilderness economy becomes bankrupt. Wildlife disappears. Water once held on spongy, plant-corpeted land rushes off. Erosion starts. Nature's balance is upset; and all living greatures suffer. These wounds can impowerish a region and damage an entire nation. For in final analysis, all life depends on the health of land and the abundance of its resources.

Love of the land has gained increasing support in America over the years. We realize more and more our compact with the unborn generations that we leave to them something more than depleted resources. But there are many violations of that compact. Every care experiences.

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REGISTRATION BY STATES

(Please turn to page 58)

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ARKANSAS	137
CALIFORNIA	4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7
FLORIDA	56
GEORGIA	82
KENTUCKY	2
LOUISIANA	322
MARYIAND	4
MASSACHUSETTS	1
MISSISSIPPI	173
MISSOURI	. 1
NEW YORK NORTH CAROLINA	. 4
NORTH CAROLINA	16
OHIO	- 1
OKLAHOMA	5
OREGON	1
PENNSYLVANIA	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	12
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TEXAS	
VIRGINIA	4
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. . " THAT WAS THE TYPICAL REACTION of many editors and representa-"I DIDN'T KNOW . tives of the working press at the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference whose reactions were closely watched by forestry association press representatives. Many information specialists in conservation feel it will be up to the press of the South to really light the proper bonfire under southern citizens in taking steps to cure the wildfire situation. Said Editor Frank Ahlgren, of the (Memphis) "Commercial Appeal" not once but several times, ". . . I just didn't know about this situation. Publishers and editors should have to do some research on this subject like I did . . . " Some newspapermen didn't get too excited about the conference until the second day, when over 1,000 delegates showed up "for a workshop on Saturday morning after a Friday night in New Orleans." A representative of the "Times-Picayune" said, "I'm impressed." W. D. Workman, who covered the conference for the "News and Courier" (Charleston, S. C.) and a string of Carolina papers, said "There are two things about this conference. They are: 1) Its size; 2) Its seriousness. These people are really hunting for a way out of this thing." Said Billy Welsh, formerly of Crown Zellerbach Corporation and an old pro in the game in shrewdly sizing up the conference, "This isn't just an ordinary meeting." Press room work had much to do with good reaction of press. Maynard Stitt, Julie Johnson, Ed Kerr and others seemed to be following two simple rules. They were: 1) Give the press boys every single thing they wanted as quickly and efficiently as possible; 2) Having given them good service, bark at them and prod as necessary to get required results.

THE WORKSHOP WAS BY FAR AND AWAY THE BEST THING THAT CAME OUT of the conference. Both the program and the kits of ammunition were well organized. Chairman Harry Mosebrook and Panel Leader Bill McGlothlin deserve credit for organizing a meeting along the lines of a political convention and stirring up the interest. Following the meeting, Mosebrook said, "The comments of those who took the floor at the workshop showed that a large number of people believe that stricter forest fire laws coupled with better enforcement of those laws is the only effective answer to the arsonist who deliberately sets forest fires. the other hand, an equally large number of people urge that fire prevention education programs be intensified with special emphasis on reaching youth. It is apparent that both programs must go forward with intensified effort if the forest fire problem in the South is to settle down to more moderate proportions . . . Any person present at the conference will agree that the first long step has been taken." Chairmanship of the workshop marked Mr. Mosebrook's last official act for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This month he moves to New York City to join the staff of the American Pulpwood Association. Good luck in the big city, Harry.

THE HELPFUL HAND OF SHERMAN ADAMS, the assistant to the President, was evident at the conference. It was Mr. Adams who suggested Howard Pyle, deputy assistant to President Eisenhower and former governor of Arizona, as banquet speaker to General Chairman Lowell Besley. Several southern industrial leaders who were sitting together were also seen chuckling among themselves when White House staff member Jim Lambie's opening remark at the workshop was "I work for Sherman Adams." In his three years' tenure at the White House, former Governor Adams, a strong AFA member, has never once turned down a legitimate forestry request that he could fulfill including having the President kick off one year's Smokey Bear campaign.

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- ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTED OBSERVERS AT THE CONFERENCE was Brigadier General Richard

 W. Mayo, commandant of the big Fort Stewart military reservation of 280,000
 acres in Georgia. With him were Burley Lufburrow, reservation forester at
 Fort Stewart, and W. R. Becton, forester for Third Army Headquarters at Fort
 McPherson. General Stewart's command is a training center for tanks and Triple
 A units, and he was interested in ways and means to snuff out fires started by
 big guns and especially low trajectory stuff which he said caused more fires
 (tracer bullets, etc.) then the bombs with more boom. Ft. Stewart, like many
 army posts today, has a going forestry program which AMERICAN FORESTS should
 visit, General Mayo said.
- JIM MIXON STATE FORESTER OF LOUISIANA, was easily one of the most colorful individuals at the conference. Removing his sober-toned string tie to don a flaming red job that made him look like his throat was cut as he started his address was a typical Mixon strategem. "When I walk down the street, I want people to say 'There goes Jim Mixon, THE STATE FORESTER OF LOUISIANA' " Jim once told us. Women delegates headed by Mrs. Marion T. Weatherford, of Oregon, started a cheer when Jim announced that a 17-year-old Louisiana boy convicted of woods arson had been "sentenced" by Judge Fannie Burch to attend all the sessions of the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference.
- "In the words of Walter Cronkite—YOU ARE THERE! . . . The conference included:
 "In the words of Walter Cronkite—YOU ARE THERE! . . . The conference will
 long be remembered as an extremely worthwhile cooperative endeavor," S. P.
 Deas, Southern Pine Association; " . . . its effects (the conference) will be
 visible and long-lived, " James H.Lambie, Jr., the White House; "The Southern
 Forest Fire Prevention Conference was a huge success—and I came away better
 informed and greatly inspired about our Southern Forests," Mrs. Chester E.
 Martin, Southeastern Council, General Federation of Women's Clubs; "Much of my
 work in life is spent in meetings; but I don't think I ever saw any meeting,
 certainly of that size, conducted with such brilliance . . . I am sure that we
 shall see all the efforts that the conference required translated into benefi cial action in the southern states," William J. McGlothlin, Southern Regional
 Education Board; "I want to congratulate you on the tremendous success of the
 Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference . . .," H. B. Newland, director,
 Division of Forestry, Kentucky.
- FINALLY, AN ACCOLADE TO THE MAN WHO STUMPED THE SOUTH building up interest in the fire conference . . . Frank Heyward, public relations director of the Gaylord Container Company. As Frank admits, he hasn't done a lick of work for his own company in the past four months. But his efforts are really paying off on a long-term basis. No small part in the success of the conference was due to paper and lumber companies who "put the finger" on key people in various communities and saw to it that they took in the New Orleans conference. Mr. Heyward's part in stimulating this type of cooperation on the part of both the industry groups and the state and federal agencies was made possible by Mr. Vertrees Young, Gaylord president. Invaluable also was the hard work of the state agencies and the Forest Service which threw full support behind the conference from the very first.
- "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?" That was the question that was on everybody's lips as the conference adjourned. Judging by the initial reaction, the action is moving into the states where it belongs. Much quoted at the conference was former Governor Pyle, of Arizona, who told the delegates in effect "If you don't get busy and whip this problem there are plenty of big government minded individuals who will be glad to do it for you." Some states are already on the march. Mississippi (with 173 delegates) and Alabama (99 delegates) caucused after adjournment on their own. North Carolina (16 delegates) wasn't completely happy with its turnout plans a follow-up conference soon. Meanwhile, another focal point of interest is the post-convention meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference May 11 at Atlanta. General Chairman Lowell Besley will preside. Proposals whereby the 11 sponsoring agencies provide assistance on appropriate action in the states will be considered.
- AS A CATALYTIC AGENT, THE CONFERENCE SERVED ITS PURPOSE in the opinion of most observers. Foresters will not soon forget the words of men like William Randall Slaughter, Florida attorney, who said, "We have not been giving our forestry people a square deal." In organizing programs back home the words of forester Jim Craig, of Mississippi, are worthy of special note. "Unite, organize, work," said former Major Craig.

Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference

Editorial



by WARREN T. WHITE

WHILE it is too early to adequately assess the ultimate value of the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference held in New Orleans, April 13th and 14th, I think it can be safely stated that it was the most important meeting of its kind ever held in the South. Certainly the subject matter of the conference is of paramount interest to the South and to the nation. From the standpoint of interest and attendance, the meeting left nothing to be desired.

The various discussions at the conference served to emphasize the gravity of the forest fire problem; and as the result of the deliberations of those present, there developed a unanimity of sentiment which holds bright promise for effective action towards solving that problem.

The participants in the conference were men and women of the highest caliber—leaders in business, government, the professions and in community life. When twelve hundred such people set their faces to a job, something is bound to happen. The conference faced the situation squarely, stated it in unequivocal terms, and by its actions gave evidence that an unrelenting fight will be waged on the evil of wildfires until this destroyer of the South's wealth has been successfully eliminated.

There has been a lot of talk in the past concerning this subject. The conference at New Orleans furnished every evidence of a determination by all concerned to do something about it. Personally, I thought the conference was absolutely great, and it is my prediction that the results which will flow from it will exceed anything along that line which has taken place in the South.



THE SOUTH MOVESA

"On Sept. 4, 1954 west of Arkadelphia, there occurred the worst fire in the records of the Arkansas Forestry Commission. Seven thousand acres of excellent pine timber were destroyed.

"On Nov. 27, 1954, a great fire took place in Ware County, Georgia. Within an eight hour period, the fire swept 18 miles leaving in desolate ruin 20,000 acres of young pine forest. This fire smouldered in a swamp for nearly four months before erupting with the fury of a volcano to devastate another 24,000 acres.

"On April 24, 1955, in Martin and Beaufort Counties, North Carolina, a terrific fire quickly reduced to ashes 17,000 acres of fine timber.

"On June 8, 1955, there occurred two great conflagrations in south Georgia. The fires,

Twelve hundred strong, southerners and other interested people convened in New Orleans for a two-day conference to map the strategy necessary to combat the multi-million dollar menace-wildfire

burning only a few miles apart, exacted an awful toll of timber. One burned 10,000 acres and the other raged uncontrolled for several days during which time it devastated 90,000 acres of piney woods forestland, the bulk of which had been under intensive management for 30 years. Up to that time this was probably the largest and most damaging fire in the history of southern for-

"On March 11, 1956, 110,000 acres of young pine forest in Columbia County, Florida, were burned by a fire that simply could not be contained. This is



SAGAINST WILDFIRES

the largest area burned by a single fire on record in the South.

"Never before—since the advent of organized fire prevention—have so many large-size disastrous fires occurred within such a short time. Because the problems of forest fire prevention continue to defy solution and because the potential danger of fires is even greater today than during the early days of southern forestry, this first southwide Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference was called."

This was the introduction to the problem that was presented to 1200

AIMS

To impress the general public with the losses it sustains in jobs, payrolls, and raw materials as a result of forest fires which jeopardize the five billion dollar southern forest industry, and to highlight the future adverse effect of these losses upon the South's agricultural and industrial economy. . . .

To inform the public of the extreme seriousness of willfully set wildfires and to point out every citizen's personal stake in and responsibility for their prevention and control. . . .

To arouse articulate and aggressive public opinion against wild forest fires and against all persons responsible for starting wildfires: and . . .

To stimulate immedate action at state, county and community levels to eradicate the wildfire menace in the shortest possible time.

delegates from 24 states, the District of Columbia, and three foreign countries who attended the first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference that opened Friday, the 13th of April, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The speaker was Program Chairman Warren T. White who took his place at the lectern to help fulfill a promise. Over 30 years ago Mr. White, now a vice president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was a pioneer in the task of bringing new industry to the southland. When industry leaders, in those early days, bluntly asked "Can you protect southern woodlands from fire?", Mr. White had replied "We certainly intend to try." The record since shows that the South has tried and that there has been considerable success. At the same time, the record shows that it hasn't tried hard enough. Statistics show that of all the forest fires in the nation, 85 percent are in the South; that 94 percent of all intentionally-set fires are in the South; and that 78 percent of the nation's forest land NOT PROTECTED FROM FIRE is in the South.

These disturbing statistics plus a call from 11 national and regional forestry organizations was the reason that brought these 1200 delegates under the roof of the Roosevelt Hotel on Friday, April 13. This was not just another forestry meeting. Rather it was a "crusade with overtones of rebellion," as one speaker worded it, and the people in attend-

ance included judges, prosecutors, justices of the peace, sheriffs, heads of school boards, teachers, clergymen, leaders of women's organizations and just plain southern citizens. Their aim was "... to stimulate immediate action at state, county and community levels to eradicate the wildfire menace in the shortest possible time."

"Forgive us our destruction" prayed Dr. Myron C. Madden, pastor of New Orleans' St. Charles Avenue Baptist Church, as the conference got underway. "Our greatness is due to two things—our free enterprise system and our resources," Mr. White declared. "In view of this, intentional setting of forest fires in the South is little short of a national scandal. Half-hearted measures will not suffice. This isn't going to be just another conference. We intend to marshall the facts fearlessly, and we intend to present those facts before the public. These fires are destroying a priceless asset. Public opinion must be focused on the problem. We must have the will to eradicate this menace."

Don P. Johnston, president of The American Forestry Association, told the delegates "From the first opening gun . . . it has been apparent that this conference means business. Twenty-eight years ago The American Forestry Association pioneered in the activation of the "Dixie Crusader" program that saw the start of the first forest fire prevention effort

in our beloved South. Now we are back again to help wrap up that effort—not as a pioneer but as one of the dozens of active, hardhitting organizations that are determined to curb wildfires that pose a threat to the region's very economy.

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"We are proud of these organizations. We are proud of their militancy and determination. For one thing is certain. If success is to crown the efforts of this conference, it must recognize that no one group or groups can do this job ALONE. It cannot be done by foresters, alone. It cannot be done by conservation-type organizations, alone. This effort must have the full support of ALL public-spirited groups and all of the people. For forest fires and their prevention have now become everybody's business.

"So important has this business of forest protection become that delegates to our Fourth American Forest Congress in Washington, D. C., three years ago made it the number one plank in the Program for American Forestry. We all know just how important this meeting can and must be in the implementation of that protection plank. . . . So we face a great challenge here today in coming to grips with this problem of fire in southern forests. Let us hitch up our belts and go to work seriously in seeking satisfactory answers to this problem. Let cooperation be the watchword in achieving the solution to these problems."



THE SOUTH'S FORESTS:. fountainhead of her prosperity and happiness

By JOHN A. SIBLEY

Chairman of the Board, Trust Company of Georgia

THE strength and success of a nation, a business, or an individual are measured by its competitive advantages and how these advantages are utilized and developed.

In the business world these advantages rest upon natural resources and the capacity of people to conserve and utilize them. In the modern world one's competitive position is subject to constant change.

In 1910, the South produced 99.9 per cent of this Nation's cotton; in 1955 the South's share of production had dropped to 85.1 per cent.

In 1920, the South produced 62.1 per cent of the world's supply of cotton, and in 1955 her production had dropped to 31.4 per cent.

In 1930, the South produced 16 per cent of the pulpwood of the United States, and in 1955 her production of pulpwood had increased to 60 per cent of the Nation's total. These figures illustrate basic changes in the competitive position of the South during the past four decades.

The world market for wood-based products is an expanding one, and the South occupies a favorable competitive position in that market.

To supply this market, her forests are now producing 51 per cent of the Nation's annual growth of saw-timber and 48 per cent of its growing stock, and are attracting to her borders almost daily important wood-based industries.

In a period of rapid industrialization, the South's forest domain is the key to this continued expansion.

For the South to hold her position and continue this expansion, the actual productivity of her forests must be brought to their realizable productivity. This means that the output from her forests must be increased 100 per cent or even more, or, stated differently, this means that the South's forests today are producing less han one-half of their realizable potential.

In developing our forests, we are dealing with a natural, renewable resource. Without such resources nations and people either sink to a low standard of living or become dependent upon other nations who are fortunate enough to have such resources.

In conserving and increasing our forests' productivity, we are in no danger of creating a surplus, for the real problem is to meet the growing needs of this country and the world for wood cellulose.

In other areas of production our very abundance—our real wealth—is threatening the financial integrity of our farmers and landowners. It is interesting to note that Secretary Benson is fighting abundance, not scarcity. If our embattled Secretary were faced with scarcity and its accompanying hardships instead of abundance, we would have grounds for real alarm.

As long as we are being smothered by surpluses instead of being starved by scarcity, I will watch the battle with some degree of complacency, believing that someone will have sense enough to dig us out.

But what you are doing here today

is not adding to anyone's troubles. You are conserving and creating wealth that this country and the world need now, and will need more in the future—wealth that will keep open the door of opportunity and advancement for generations yet to come. You gentlemen and all of those who are engaged in conserving and developing our forest resources should get much satisfaction from such work. There is a plus value in the things that you are doing.

Our forests are made up of trees, many millions of trees. I want to give you my concept of a tree. Fifty years ago a tree to me was merely a piece of wood, a saw log, a board plank, a two by four, building material, fuel for the household and for an engine.

To me a tree today is Nature's factory manufacturing magic raw materials, a frontier for research and discovery, a challenge to the best brains of the chemist, the engineer, the industrialist and the financier. From the exploration into this storehouse of chemical material, the world already has been greatly enriched and our standard of living constantly improved, and yet the discoveries are still in their infancy.

From this matchless storehouse of chemical materials large and expanding industries have been established, turning out some 200 different products, varying from high explosives to softest sponges.

These products you meet everywhere-the clothes on your back, the finish on your automobile, your handbag, plastics in innumerable household articles from toothbrushes to piano keys, the cords in your tire, the cellophane which protects your food, films for your camera, smokeless powder for your gun, the newspaper that greets you in the morning. These products, with 100 others, all represent important industries ranging from plants to manu-facture man-made fibers, chemical cellulose, woodpulp, and newsprint, to plants to manufacture chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations.

To better understand the economic position of the South, her problems, and her opportunities, it may be desirable to review her past and trace the forces that brought her to her present position.

The South has undergone varied and drastic experiences in the past 100 years.

Peace and civil strife, affluence and poverty, political independence and subjugation—all befell her within a single generation.

Out of these changes she has ever faced problems both complex and baffling.

The year 1860 marked the end of a period for the South. In that year the South was rich and prosperous. In a relative sense, the South in 1860 was perhaps the wealthiest section of this Nation.

In 1860, the little state of Connecticut ranked first in per capita wealth. Strange as it may seem, Louisiana was second, South Carolina was third, Mississippi fifth, Georgia seventh, and Texas eighth.



Executive Director-Forester of A.F.A., Lowell Besley, was conference chairman

Out of the first thirteen ranking states in per capita wealth in 1860, nine of them were in the South, which includes the border states of Kentucky and Maryland.

The relative wealth of the South may also be judged by her banking capital. In 1860 South Carolina, with a population of 703,708, had a banking capital of \$14,962,000 or \$21.26 per capita. Charleston, South Carolina, with a population of 40,522, had a banking capital of \$13,000,000 or a banking capital per capita of \$320.81. Georgia had a banking capital of \$16,690, 000, with a population of 1,057,000 or a banking capital of \$15.77 per capita. New York State had a banking capital of \$111,441,-000, with a population of 3,881,000, or a banking capital of \$28.70 per capita. The total United States banking capital in 1860 was \$421,-900,000, with a population of 31,-(Turn to page 79)

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FIRE'S GRIM TOLL OF U.S. FORESTS... what it means to you and me

By FRANK AHLGREN

Editor, the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee

TE IN the newspaper business are conscious to a greater or lesser degree, depending on how much time we have spent on the subject, of the increasing demand made on our tree supply for newsprint. When the American Newspaper Publishers' Association recently sent out a memorandum showing the phenomenal growth in newsprint consumption, I was impressed, of course.

To learn that in 1938 the newspapers of this country were consuming 129 millions of tons of newsprint and that the demand now is for 164 millions of tons, is revealing, especially if you are confronted with the prospect of rationing that supply. And to consider that in 1938 newsprint use per capita showed 52.7 pounds for every person in the United States and today the allocation is 80.8 pounds per year is an even more interesting statistic. Obviously, we want more people to use more newspapers.

And then I got to thinking of the many persons outside the newspaper industry who were dependent on the production of that newsprint. The harvesting and trimming, the trucking, the rail transportation, the storing, the pulping, the actual manufacturing and the transportation to sources of consumption . . . consider the thousands upon thousands of workers needed for this one phase of forest utilization.

The mind runs quickly to the businesses dependent on newspaper production alone. The merchants whose goods move on impetus from the advertisements, the financial organizations that make the establishments possible, the informed citizenry dependent on the daily and weekly press. It is a continuity of effort and investment that becomes more bewildering as you try to bring it into focus. Yet it is, I repeat, only one among thousands of enterprises

dependent on a healthy forestry in-

A few days ago our agricultural editor startled his farm readers with some statistics that apparently were new to them, judging from the widespread response to his plea for more protection for our trees. He told them that 89 out of every 100 acres of forest that burn in this country are in the South, and that 94 out of every 100 incendiary woods fires are in this region.

He was interested not only in the actual income loss to farmers who now farm their woodlots even as they do their fields, but in the many other distressing developments that accompany forest destruction. Soil crosion, floods, loss of wildlife that follow these devastations are of tremendous importance.

I believe it is well to bring out the fact that 46.5% of the acres in forest land are owned by the farmers themselves . . . more than 90 million acres in the South alone. And then I learned from figures supplied by this conference that the forest wildfire menace is costing each of the 50 million men, women and children in our southland at least \$5 a year, a total of 250 millions of dollars. For every dollar's worth of timber burned, seven dollars are lost to the South's economy in payrolls, income and taxes from the sale and distribution of products that could have been manufactured.

Within 15 years, the woods-using industries of the South have grown from a one-billion-dollar status to more than 5 billions. I am aware that these figures have been widely distributed and are very well known to this assembly.

I repeat them for purposes of emphasis; an effort to impress all in the communications fields with the necessity of taking the message into every community, into every home, into every seat of government so



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that all will know what we are losing unless adequate measures are taken to prevent further useless, senseless destruction of our forests by wildfire, contrived or accidental.

And then, while I was searching for information about this problem that might make some small imprint on the minds of this audience and on the readers of my newspaper, I received a series of articles by Ed Kerr that told the story far better than I shall be able to do.

It is a shocking narrative of villainous destruction, of indifference and worse on the part of the citizenry so dependent on this growing industry. Mr. Kerr's series was so well documented with incidences of arson and planned destruction that we hesitated to print them for fear of giving the wicked and the irresponsible methods of operation that might otherwise not have occurred to them.

To say the articles were impressive is a mild characterization. It was hard to believe that there were that many depraved persons loose in the community. Yet every incident cited was backed by unchallengeable records. Torch throwing, slow match bombs, candle and magnifying glass delayed actions . . . they were all there, and more.

Mr. Kerr observed that the deliberate woods burner is responsible for 40 per cent of the fires which occur in the South each year, a distressing figure to contemplate. There are many reasons for this hideous pursuit . . . revenge, frustration, ignorance or just plain orneriness. The important thing is to try to build adequate defenses against it.

Since the farmer is a principal beneficiary of the continuing growth of the woods industry and because he is in closer proximity to those who do the dirty work, it is he who must give the real impetus to any effort to stamp it out. Not only should he participate in any force recruited to report and actually fight the conflagrations, he must make his legislators and law enforcement officers understand the seriousness of the problem and the need to do something about it.

Listen to Mr. Kerr: "The woods burner is hard to catch, but many have been caught by rangers or enforcement agents of the state forestry. However, although files are packed with woods burning cases, the list of convictions on deliberate fires in the South could be put in an office memo. In fact, the problem of how to get the courts to convict a woods burner when proper evidence is produced is as knotty as the problem of catching him."

We all know that law enforcement is just as effective as the community wishes it to be. If the arsonist, the crank or prankster could be made to realize that the offense he commits will call for unrelenting prosecution and stiff prison sentences commensurate with the enormity of the crime. I believe there will be a noticeable lessening of offenses. If our legislators should sincerely study the problem and our enforcement agencies understand the chain of distress these woods fires bring about, there would be a determined effort to stamp them out.

If they could but see the panic and fear in the eyes of those unfortunates fleeing a burning community, get the feel of the terror and hopelessness that comes to anyone who has faced one of these conflagrations racing faster than the wind itself, there would be a change in attitudes. And a visit to a burned out village or town, the acrid smell of smoke and death still hovering over it, the hopeless, weary refugees returning to the charred embers of what were once their homes and sources of livelihood, would quickly dispel any considerations for the woods burner who started it all.

There is another distressing phase to this. We hear so much of juvenile delinquency in the cities that it comes as something of a shock to find that records show in three of our southern states nearly 50 per cent of the known woods arson cases involve juveniles. And the incidents amongst youngsters are increasing.

It is particularly ironical that they should be a chief agency of destruction when what we are trying to do

here today is to preserve the forests so that they may reap the benefits. Tree growing is a process of years. It is an expanding industry because we have found so many new uses and because farmers are turning to it in increasing numbers seeking revenue to replace that lost through surpluses in field crops.

It is apparent, then, that some means must be found to convince the youngsters of the need for guarding against destruction of trees. Our school systems should make elementary courses available that will emphasize the importance of our forests in our economy in terms that will be understood and in field trips that will be attractive. Films and dramatizations should be available for every school room.



D. P. Johnston, president, The American Forestry Association, addressed group

These courses should not be limited to rural schools, although they should have the greatest emphasis there. Forest protection and harvest have become so vital to all of us, city dweller and ruralite alike, that we have an obligation now to include at least the fundamentals in courses designed for contemplation at elementary school ages. As each day passes, more farmers are turning to tree production as an important source of revenue, and small wonder.

I am indebted to Jim Craig, former Mississippi State Forester and now manager of Forestry Suppliers, for some interesting observations. Says Jim: "Currently we are going through a period of change. Timber is beginning to be recognized as a crop. People are beginning to appre-

ciate that timber must be accorded attention and care if the timber is to produce appreciable revenues for them. Tree farms are being established.

"To date there is very little state and federal government control exercised over the growing and harvesting of timber.

"(a) There have been no production controls. Timber growers have never been subjected, as were agricultural folks, to a 'kill the little pigs' or 'plow under the cotton' program.

"(b) Timber growers have never been subjected to any form of price support program. The law of supply and demand has controlled the price of timber.

"(c) There has never been any form of crop insurance available to the timber grower.

"(d) There has never been any acreage allotment imposed on timber growers as has been done on growers of cotton, corn, tobacco and peanuts.

"More and more people are realizing that timber, properly managed, can produce as much cellulose per acre per year as can be produced by a crop of intensively cultivated cotton. In many cases the profit from the timber will be greater than the profit from the cotton. This production of cellulose gives no consideration to the utilization of lignin, which is the other principal component of wood, and which makes up approximately one-half of the wood volume.

"The management and operation of timberland may be best compared with the management and operation of a factory producing goods from raw materials. In effect, the tree is a living, wood-producing machine. Naturally the more machines we have producing wood, the more wood we shall produce."

So it is quite obvious that timber production will be increasingly important to us, that we must recognize the need for not only preserving what we have but be making plans for future growth. There must be a change in attitudes on the part of our officials from township to state capitol.

It was Amiel who said that "He who is silent is forgotten; he who abstains is taken at his word; he who does not advance falls back; he who stops is overwhelmed, distanced, crushed; he who ceases to grow greater becomes smaller; he who leaves off, gives up; the stationary condition is the end."

And I am reminded, also, that there are two kinds of discontent in this world; the discontent that works and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants, and the second loses what it has. There is no cure for the first but success; and there is no cure at all for the second.

We are a gregarious nation. We love organizations and we have many of them. Well, let's use some of them or all of them to carry the message that will come from this conference.

There should come strong liaison

committees for press, radio and television, magazines and publications of every sort. The churches, schools, trade associations and governmental groups should be drawn into this fight.

It is my experience that most organizations are actually seeking something to do. Well, let's gratify

that desire.

Once the picture is clearly drawn the people can be made to realize that the lives of every one of us are affected by what happens to our forests. We have an obligation of education, of protection, of tree propagation. If we do not meet the problems with forthrightness and determination, then we are sacrificing the heritage of those who follow us.

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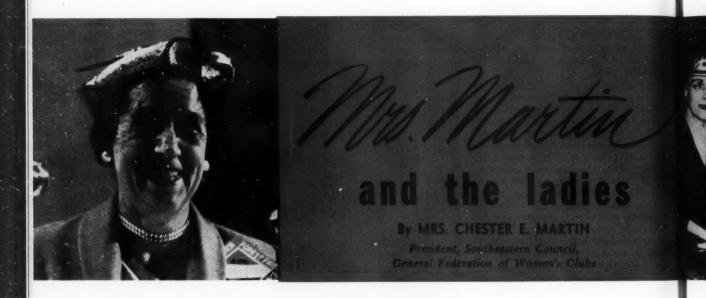
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I would remind you of Victor Hugo's remark: "People do not lack strength; they lack will."

The people of the South have the will; they must be given the leadership. Let us here assembled be determined to give them that leadership.



VEN though I am aware of the tremendous loss each year by forest fires—and also aware of the wealth of our forests and loss of employment and damage to the raw products which will attract future industry—it seems even worse hearing Mr. Ahlgren describe those losses.

But, being a woman, a mother and homemaker—I am also thinking in terms of losses to my children and grandchildren—and all future generations of Americans. The club women of the South can no longer merely acquiesce to the fact that forest fires are destroying our wealth—both present and future—we must take militant action. We are already a part of an active aggressive group—some of the outstanding reforms that have taken place in this wonderful country of ours have been brought about by the General Fed-

eration of Women's Clubs and the various state federations. We should put all our prestige-both as individuals and as a group—behind this movement to put a stop to wild fires. All women in the South deplore the fact that 85 out of every 100 wild fires are in the South-but what are we doing about it? We must take this skeleton out of the closet and rattle it loud and long. Let's stand up and be counted among those willing to take aggressive action to put a stop to the staggering blows being dealt against our economyour homes-and our future.

How can we begin? Certainly, we can prevent some of the wildfires of tomorrow by training our children right now—in the schools and in the homes. If some parents fail in this responsibility—then teaching conservation in the schools will bridge this gap. Can't we leave this meeting

-and go back home and explore the possibilities of pressing for conservation education? So many of our schools and colleges make no recognition whatsoever of our forest resources and the necessity for their wise use. I'm thinking particularly of my two little grandchildren back in Atlanta. I'll see that they know the importance of our forests, water, and soil-but what about the majority of children who are growing up oblivious (through no fault of their own) of their complete dependence upon our resources. Will your children be informed?

Most of us have been in PTA's—or are now active in this group. Isn't this a place where the women of the South can make their voices heard? Let's go home and try!

When I was state president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs—I came to realize more clearly than ever—that the women must become interested in conservation and do something about it. We set about to do just this—and during my administration—we started three forests of our own—the very first one being planted at Tallulah Falls School in north Georgia, which is owned and operated by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. You see—we were actually practicing what we preached—teaching the children in our own school to learn the importance of our forests. The children, themselves, helped to put the little trees in the ground. We also have a 20-acre forest on the

and I'm very proud to be a part of this work—but it is being done by too few women. What we have to do, I think, is interest more women in this work. Once a woman takes the time and interest to become a conservationist — nothing in the world can ever change her—and she can convince her husband to become one, too! Some of you may smile at this statement—but you know it's true.

The Forest Service, with the help of many state forestry organizations and private industry, has just completed a three-year study on the forest resources of this great country of concerned about something—and go to work on it—then you know as well as I that something will—and usually does happen.

Another loss which we should consider is the fact that many of our recreational areas are destroyed or damaged in a forest fire—and, in these days of rush and stress—our recreational areas are needed more than ever—and they become more valuable each year as the use and need for them goes steadily upward.

What I'm saying to you here today is that women have a tremendous stake in what happens to the forest resources of the South—and



(Left) Mrs. Henry Powell, Louisiana, Mrs. Albert Lambe, Florida, Mrs. John I. Jones, Arkansas, Miss Elizabeth Mason, Director, Women's Activities, Forest Service, Mrs. Marion Weatherford, Oregon, Mrs. Samuel Levy, Louisiana

Chattahoochee National Forest near Toccoa, Georgia - and another in south Georgia at the entrance to the Okefenokee Swamp Park. These forests are all signed—calling attention to all who might pass-that the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs knows the importance of our forests - of protecting them against wild fires - and of managing them wisely. Every woman in this roomand every woman in the South-can do something to help in the conservation field-and don't you think we should - when it is conservatively estimated that for every dollar's worth of timber burned-seven dollars are lost to the South's economy in employment, incomes, sales and distribution of forest products? Can we afford not to do something?

Some very outstanding work is being done by the club women of the South in the conservation field—

ours, in which they tell us that the population is expected to reach 210 million by 1975—as compared to 166 million now. This means that literally millions of additional children will be knocking at the door of our schools-it means that more school buildings, homes, and all sorts of wood products will be needed in the future. These children need and are entitled to expect-a high standard of living-and it's up to you and me to see that they have it. How can this be done - if we sit idly by and see thousands of acres of timber in the South destroyed year after year by wild fires? If the women of the South really get aroused over this situation-wake up to the fact that more money is wasted on forest fires than the total cost of crime in this country-then surely more progress can and will be made in fire prevention efforts. When women really get the Nation—but let's whip this wild fire problem in our own part of the country—now—and stop this senseless waste of one of our most valuable products—wood—with all its uses. If those of us who are in a position to help insure the well being and happiness of generations to follow do not do so—then, certainly, we have failed in our responsibility.

After I accepted this invitation to attend this meeting—I did considerable reading on the forest fire situation in the South — and what I learned was appalling. Personally, I shall leave this meeting more determined than ever to do all I can—and to get other women to do the same—to help stop this shameful waste of our forest resources. I hope every man and woman in this room will do the same. It is, indeed, a challenge to us all!



Among Southern Pine Association representatives (left) Sec'y-Mgr. Stanley Deas, Pres. Leon Clancy

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Compton, New York, flew down for conference. Dr. Compton is Vice President of AFA



Gov.'s Kennon (l.) and Faubus (r.) with AFA Pres. Johnston



H. M. Roller, Intl. Paper Co. (1); R. P. BaRoss, Cat. Tractor

FIRE WAS "EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS"

Brig. Gen. R. W. Mayo, Com., Ft. Stewart with foresters (r.) B. Lufburrow, Ft. Stewart (l.), W. R. Becton, Ft. McPherson



(l. to r.) County Sup. L. Boyer, Sheriff C. Hickman, Chancery Clerk S. Keith, and attorney E. Canfield came from Mississippi



WHAT THE SOUTH IS DOING TODAY to drive wildfire out of the woods

By R. E. McARDLE

U. S. Department of Agriculture

N just such a spring day as this 36 years ago I was working for a lumber company in one of our southeastern states. We were running out some land lines across logged-off land with the hope that someone might buy it.

I remember that we were eating lunch with our backs comfortably propped against small trees and were enjoying the warm spring sunshine. For amusement-and perhaps to postpone going back to work-each member of our small survey crew had flicked a lighted match into the dead leaves to see whose little fire would spread over the largest area in five or ten minutes. None burned more than a few square yards, and when we got up to leave we more or less kicked out the fires around the edges. Maybe all the fire was extinguished, maybe not.

That same morning had been a bit on the nippy side, so while the boss hunted for the starting corner we built a warming fire. Maybe we extinguished it; probably we just kicked at it to scatter the burning sticks and then went on our way.

I am sure, however, that neither I nor any of our party gave much thought to what might happen if smoldering embers of our little fires started larger fires. What if they did? No harm would be done. Land that wasn't fit for plowing wasn't thought to be good for much of anything except possibly for bird shooting. Cutover forest land, even with a good stand of small trees, wasn't considered very valuable. The only time anyone ever worried about fire in the woods was when it got too close to buildings or fences.

And anyway, all the people I knew thought that fire was really a good thing for the woods. It got rid of all kinds of vermin—ticks and chiggers, cotton weevils, and maybe it might scorch out a few snakes. Fire opened up the woods and made it easier for the hogs and cows to get

around. Even if it wasn't helpful, fire in the woods certainly wasn't harmful. What could it hurt? There wasn't anything there of value to be damaged. Or so people thought 36 years ago.

Today I am more than half-way embarrassed to tell you this. But such an attitude toward fire in the woods at that time was not an exception to the rule. It was the general attitude, what everybody believed. I had gone to a one-room country school, and at the noon "big recess" we boys often set fires in the "branch" behind the school house, though for what purpose I've forgotten. I have not forgotten that our teacher used to watch us with a sort of idle curiosity and evidently saw no reason why we shouldn't amuse ourselves in that way if we wanted to. If fire in the woods was a bad thing, certainly no one ever told me.

Evidently a good many people still haven't had the word—or if they have been told that fire in the woods is a bad thing they haven't been convinced. For right now—this year—the 16 states represented at this conference will have:

85 percent of all forest fires in the United States.

81 percent of all man-caused forest fires in the United States. 94 percent of all incendiary woods

fires in the United States.

89 percent of the total forest area

burned in the United States.

80 percent of the area still not

80 percent of the area still not getting organized protection from fire.

That's why this conference was called—to do something about wild fire in southern forests.

That's why today I am delighted to see here southerners from all walks of life—bankers, newspaper editors, representatives of women's clubs, folks from the schools, state governors, district attorneys, county sheriffs and other law-enforcement



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officers, men high up in management of railroads and pulp and paper companies, state legislators, land owners, chambers of commerce people, a cross-section of the economic and social structure of the whole South. I think this is fine. It's more than fine; it's wonderful. The job that needs to be done can be done, and this group can do it.

Now I certainly don't want to leave with you any impression that nothing at all has been done to drive wildfire out of the woods. Much has been accomplished, especially in the past 5 or 10 years. So this conference doesn't have to start from scratch. On the contrary, there is a good, solid foundation on which to build. Much of the preliminary hard work has already been done. If we put our minds and energies to the task, we can easily get away to a flying start.

I want to brag a little about what has been done. Bear with me for a few minutes while I point with pride. For there really is much for many people to be proud of.

In every one of these 16 states there is now an established fire-con-

trol organization, with experienced personnel, ready to go—and going now. Organized protection against woods fires in the South began in a very few states some 40 years ago, but little progress was made until about the mid-twenties when Congress passed the Clarke-McNary Act and offered federal financial and

one of these 16 states, the protection organization is headed by a professionally trained forester. The state foresters now have 4,000 full-time, year-long employees and hire additional men during the more critical fire seasons. For fire control on state and private forest lands less than \$350,000 was available 30

effective prevention of fires, legislation and law enforcement, ways and means to build greater public awareness of the need for wildfire prevention. We will not be spending much time on the specific techniques of fire suppression. Yet, I'm sure that all of us recognize the vital necessity of extinguishing the fires which de-

"One Who Gave Much"



Forest Ranger Paul Holland, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, who was seriously injured while fighting an incendiary fire near Asheville in October, 1952, received a distinguished service award for heroism from the first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference.

The award was made by Richard E. McArdle, Chief, Forest Service, who, in lauding the men who fight forest fires, interrupted his address to present the conference plaque to Mr. Holland. The plaque bore the inscription "To honor the devoted men in public and private service who fight the wildfires in southern forests this tribute is awarded to one of them who gave much."

Delegates to the conference arose and gave Holland an ovation when Chief McArdle described how the young man lost the fingers and thumbs on both of his hands and suffered grievous leg injuries when he was cut off from help in a series of fires that were started by an incendiarist north of Asheville.

"Paul, I'm proud to shake your hand," Chief McArdle observed after declaring, "I want to praise, to pay tribute to the men and women who have given of their time and strength to combat one of the worst enemies of the South—wildfire in the woods."

other assistance to the states. In our office in Washington hangs a drawing made in 1923. It illustrates the situation as it was in 1923. Over on one side are eight men fighting a woods fire. They represent the eight states having, at that time, at least some kind of fire-control organization. Actually only seven men are on the fire line; the eighth, Alabama, is portrayed as heading toward the fire because it wasn't until a year later, in 1924, that this state got its fire-control organization established. Over on the other side of the picture is a group of men sitting and standing around while fire sweeps through the forest in front of them. They represent the states making, at that time, no organized effort to combat forest fires. Half the states represented at today's conference were in that do-nothing group in 1923. Today there aren't any of the 16 states in the folded hands group.

Not only does every state have a fire-control organization; every state also has a stronger organization than it had a few years back. In every years ago. Today some \$16 million is available. And just a mere recital of state-owned fire-fighting equipment on the job today would thrill any old-timer who 25 or 30 years ago struggled to get along with a few beat-up rakes and shovels.

Despite steadily increasing costs of doing the job, 135 million unprotected acres have been moved over to the protected side of the ledger. Despite steadily increasing opportunities for more and more fires such as come with more people in the woods, more roads into forested areas, more use of the woods generally, more land clearing, and so on, the acreage burned per million acres protected has been cut two-thirds. As one measure of this increase in effectiveness, the average fire today is only one-fourth as large as the average fire of 30 years ago.

Some time during this meeting it would be fitting to give recognition to the great contributions of a large group of men—and women—not represented here except, perhaps, by a few individuals. We are meeting to discuss procedures to use for more

spite our best efforts do start. Fighting fire is hard, difficult, often dangerous work. The hours are long, and working conditions range only from bad to worse, never better. The rate of pay is low, and lots of fire fighting in the South has been done by unpaid volunteers. So I want to praise, to pay tribute to the men and women who have given of their time and strength to combat one of the worst enemies of the South-wildfire in the woods. To the accomplishments of these people I also point with great pride. Unsung and often unrewarded, they deserve our thanks.

And I need to point out that while my comments are aimed mainly and more specifically at privately owned forest land and to state firecontrol agencies, what I say applies also to federally owned land and to fire-control activities of federal agencies. The same kinds of fire-prevention and suppression problems are found on federal land. Federal agencies likewise have made great progress; but like their sister agencies in

(Please turn to page 83)



Moderator, Governor Orval E. Faubus, Ark. (standing) with panelists (l. to r.) District Attorney Boyce Holleman, Chief Justice E. Harris Drew, Fla., State Forester James E. Mixon, Forest Service I&E Chief Clint Davis

PANEL DISCUSSION:

WHAT WE NEED TO DO TO END THE SOUTH'S FOREST FIRE MENACE

THROUGH MASS EDUCATION

By CLINT DAVIS

Chief, Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service



N April of 1942 several bad forest fires swept up Pisgah Ridge in western North Carolina. The first fire was caused by a fisherman's abandoned campfire. This fire roared up to and over the Blue Ridge Parkway and spotted fires miles ahead of the main blaze. Fast action by fire suppression crews nearly had the fire under control. Then a tragic thing happened. A bear hunter, disgruntled because his long-time hunting area had been made a wildlife refuge, set another series of fires up the West Fork of Pigeon River. Eventually all of the fires merged, and, together, they burned over fourteen thousand acres of timber-producing land. Good police action resulted in the arrest of the arsonist. He was tried and convicted in federal court and sentenced to seven years in prison. But the fisherman

was never apprehended. Since fire breeds fire, I think you will agree that the fisherman was just as guilty as the arsonist. can

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Because of those fires, public opinion in that section of western North Carolina got a real shot in the arm. During the fires, the governor of North Carolina called out the national guard to help, and the press carried big headlines. Local industries provided man power to fight the fires and in the end partial justice prevailed. I am sure you will agree that this was a very expensive way to get forest fire prevention across. Perhaps the only way to cure that arsonist was by law enforcement -but surely the fisherman could have been reached by some forest fire prevention message: either on his fishing license, at the checking station, or by personal contact on the

stream. Remember, this event occurred in April 1942. The national campaigns of the Keep America Green and the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Program had just been born and mass education of the public on a nationwide scale had

hardly begun.

Let's look at the picture today. As the director of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign for the past ten years... and as a native of Georgia, I feel I can speak with some authority on the effects of that campaign on the South. As you know, the Smokey Bear campaign—as it is most generally referred to by the public—is definitely a mass educational program. I'd like to use it to illustrate what has been done and what still needs to be done to end the South's forest fire menace through mass education.

In 1942 the forest fire situation was especially bad. At the same time our country was engaged in an allout war effort. Many folks were sure keeping the home fires burning-208,000 forest fires that burned over 32 million acres of forest land. Fires were a definite threat to the war production effort. Wood was an important war material; men couldn't be diverted to fight forest fires; military installations were being threatened by these fires; the smoke was messing up pilot training and transportation. So a group of civic minded advertising people asked The Advertising Council (then The War Council) to set up, as a public service, a forest fire prevention campaign. This program was built up from the start by the state forestry departments and the U.S. Forest Service. It was one of the first programs adopted by the Council and perhaps illustrates better than any other campaign how potent public service advertising can be in conditioning our people through mass

Since that first year of World War II, the South has made fine gains in reducing the number of fires-down 29,418 since 1942, and acreage burned -down 22 million acres. This reduction also reflects, in part, the better fire control efforts of the suppression crews, as well as better detection and the placing of more forest land under protection. But fire prevention is the vehicle on which public opinion rides, and we know that if the people had not been conditioned through mass education to fire control needs, we might not have the successful suppression work that is being carried on today.

(Turn to page 74)

"Budding Off the Trees"

That's what people in the Ozarks used to call woods burning, Gov. Faubus recalled. Then the national forests came. They did a "Selling" job. Fires diminished. And the woods became green once again

SERVING as moderator of the panel on fire prevention, the Hon. Orval E. Faubus, governor of Arkansas, went back to his boyhood in the Ozarks to recall that "we set fires everywhere, far and wide. Never a fall, or a winter, or a spring season passed but what we burned all of the woods that could burn and I'd hate to tell you how many fires my own hands have set, because in the winter time, the fire creeping along the mountains at night had a sort of fascination for me.

"Then we felt too, as Mr. McArdle expressed it, that it made better range for the livestock, it helped to destroy ticks and chiggers, some of the pests of the Ozarks, and even snakes, and we thought it even helped to clear out the woods. But many in the region observed as we grew older and we worked in the timber for a livelihood, and I might say until I was 18 years of age every bit of sustenance for my family and myself came from the fields and from the forests. . . . And yet we did damage to ourselves all unmindful of what we were doing. . . . We found that the fire had seared the trees to where the best part was lost. Then too, as the woods burned season after season, the new grounds which we cleared became less fertile. And we began to note that it seemed to be raining harder than it used to—although the weather bureau didn't indicate that.

"As Dr. McArdle asks, 'Why, even in this late date do people still persist in burning the woods?' We in that region observed the change that was brought about. It was fortunate that my village of Combs came in the confines of a national forest. Well, when the national forest was established, one of the biggest problems was fire. So the Forest Service established an educational program and the principle they used was a series of free movies and they were among the first I ever saw in my life. Of course, a free picture show got everyone. Everybody came. They all came with the families if it was close enough to walk, if not on horse back or in carriages. And these movies portrayed graphically the damage to the timber. It showed the destruction to the range. I can very well remember as a small boy when there was a wild pea vine that grew abundantly through the Ozarks and the seed furnished food for the wild turkey and other game, but that vine disappeared because it couldn't stand the ravages of fire, and then disappeared the turkey because there was no food left. Then the movies showed the erosion brought about on the soil when protecting leaf cover was removed. Then it showed the uses of woodhow the forest provided the materials for the bedstead on which we slept, the chairs we sat on, the table from which we ate, and finally the coffin, the wood of our grave, and it made a strong and indelible impression in the minds of these people everyone of whom burned the woods at every opportunity and thought there was nothing wrong with it.

"Now, the point I wish to make is this, that the Forest Service did a selling job. The people changed their attitudes and it wasn't brought about by investigation and law enforcement but by this method of edu-

cation of the people. . . ."

This is the major step that must be taken in the South—that of educating, of selling the people on the importance of forest fire prevention, Governor Faubus stressed again. "And I might again emphasize, as one of the speakers did this morning, that it is just as important to educate the youth in the cities as well as those of the rural areas because with a car it's easy to drive along the country road and toss out a match and set fire to the woods and be gone. . . ."

Delving back into his Ozark memories once again, Gov. Faubus recalled that people in that region used to refer to their springtime fire setting operations as "budding off the trees." Originally, few people knew the damage these repeated fires did to the forests. Gradually, they learned, however. And selling the forests and their multiple values was what achieved the necessary results.

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THROUGH LAWS AND THE STATE

By BOYCE HOLLEMAN

District Attorney, Wiggins, Mississippi

THIS conference sounds a keynote in seeking a solution to one of the most perplexing problems of our day and time.

Never before in mankind's history have we been so cognizant of the important role our forests play in the growing economy of civilized people. Yet, we are confronted with these startling facts which bring us together here today, namely; that 85 per cent of all forest fires in the nation are in the South; that 89 per cent of all forest lands burned are in the South; and that 94 per cent of all intentionally set fires are in the South.

These facts point conclusively to the frank realization that while forestry has made tremendous strides in the minds of our people, the value of property rights associated with the forestry program has not been placed upon a plane with similar property rights in our society in the thinking of the great mass of the people.

It is not too difficult in the criminal courts to convict a defendant of theft. The old expression that all the world hates a thief is certainly true in the enforcement of criminal law. Since the earliest days of the law and the harshness of old criminal punishment when the hand of a thief was cut off for the first offense and the other hand for the second, mankind has treated with bitter contempt the individual who steals the property belonging to another.

Under the law in most of our states, if a man steals a cow, a tire, a bicycle, or any other personal property or money of the value of \$25.00 or more, he is guilty of grand larceny and upon conviction may be sentenced to serve a maximum of five years in the state penitentiary. Simple burglary, that is to say the breaking and entering of a building of another with the felonious intent to steal or commit other felony, whether the culprit does so or not, carries a penalty in the various states ranging from one year to twenty-five years, and juries are never reluctant to convict of burglary where the evidence warrants such a conviction. Arson, the crime of deliberately and

maliciously burning a dwelling house or building, although sometimes difficult to prove, is a crime which is revolting to the juror and which leads him to a prompt conviction upon presentation of evidence which points reasonably to the guilt of the accused. Yet, these same jurors when presented with a criminal charge against an accused involving the deliberate burning of the woods and destruction of forests, the property of another, are reluctant to indict or convict.

Thus, we are confronted with a factual situation where juries will convict a man of stealing a bicycle worth thirty dollars, of breaking the front door of a house, or of burning a building or a house, no matter what its value, and at the same time, fail to convict the individual who deliberately sets a fire which destroys forest property of another of the value of fifty thousand dollars or even more. I am speaking now from my own experience in the courtroom and I am sure, looking at the figure of 94 per cent of all intentional set fires being in the South, that this has been your experience too. The law and the courts draw their strength from the conscience and thinking of the juror who occupies the jury box in the court rooms across our land. In a criminal case, once the jury has said not guilty by its verdict, the state is finished. It has no appeal, and if a deliberate violation of the law has been ignored, a serious blow has been struck not only to that law but to the whole structure of our law. What makes the difference in the attitude of jurors toward the property rights involved in the crimes of larceny, burglary, and arson and in the property rights involved in the forest lands of another?

In seeking an answer to this question and to what the law and the courts can do about it, we must first recall to our thinking the primary function, purpose and goal of the criminal law. The law does not punish for the crime which it outlines seeking vengeance on the individual who stands charged. The law punishes the accused in the hope

that by punishing him for the offense charged, others living in the same society will be deterred from committing a similar act. The criminal law, then, punishes not for vengeance but for its deterrent effect upon others.

The jury, then, in the application of the criminal law to the individual must see two basic things in their thinking. First, in the particular criminal act charged, they must see a threat to them and to the society of which they are a part. Second, they must be satisfied that the individual committing the act knows that he commits an injurious act against his fellow man. In the law this second proposition is known as criminal intent and is expressed in the Latin maxim, actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea, which means "an act does not make one guilty unless his mind is guilty.

We must, it seems to me, in the law and in the courts, meet these two basic propositions in the minds of our juries before we can even anticipate success through the law and the courts.

It is not difficult for the jury to recognize the threat to their own personal property in the case of theft and to their homes and property in the case of burglary and arson. They can easily visualize without argument the society of yesteryear when the criminal law relating to these crimes against property was not enforced. The jury in these cases can immediately see the deterrent effect upon others that the enforcement of the criminal law involved in these cases against property has had upon their commission in the society in which they live. Thus, visualizing the threat imposed to an orderly society by such offenses and the deterrent effect upon others by speedily punishing such offenders, the jury acts and indicts or convicts.

It is imperative, therefore, in order to meet this first basic proposition that we demonstrate with factual information the forest fire threat to our economy here in the southland. This information must be imparted over and over again to the



"The forests of our Southland cry out

public, to citizens everywhere and particularly to the rising generations, for from these ranks will come the jurors about whom we speak. We have made and are making great progress in that direction.

However, when the jury has seen the threat involved in the particular criminal act charged, they must still be satisfied that the individual commits the act with a guilty mind. In my humble judgment, it is this latter basic principle which we have not yet overcome in the minds of many of our citizens. One of the worst "growing pains" that the forestry program in the South has experienced is the idea that people have an inherent right to "burn the woods." Most of the time the best defense that a defendant has to a charge of burning the woods is that his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather did so before him and he sees nothing criminal in his act. In his thinking this basic and inherent right is as real as any right secured for him by the Constitution of the United States. Thus, though his acts are guilty, his mind is not guilty of any criminal intent. This, to you, may sound facetious and it may be so, but in the solution of this problem we must face realistically the existence of this so-called inherent right. It has had and continues to have a most powerful effect upon a jury and all too often draws such sympathy as to prevent the enforcement of the law.

The existence of this so-called inherent right may not be as foolish as is supposed at first glance. There

was a time in the dawn of man when even a wife could become the property of another for the taking. Our English ancestors attached no property rights whatsoever in a dog and only recently so far as the law is concerned have we recognized property rights in a dog. Even so, today the



for justice, that they may grow green

stealing of a dog, even though he may be worth a thousand dollars, is still petite larceny in most states. There was a time in our southland not too far removed when people cut timber wherever they pleased and no one complained. Only in recent years have our statutes been revised to bring timber under grand larceny. There was a time not too far removed when forestry practice as such was unknown and it was not only customary but thought to be necessary to burn the woods prior to the coming of spring to remove ticks, undergrowth, bring on green grass and, strangely enough, make the timber grow. These are but a few examples of how far our thinking has progressed. The so-called inherent right to burn the woods is a product of the past era that still plagues us today. Until we have an enlightened citizenry, the second basic proposition in the mind of our juries cannot be completely over-

I have devoted a great deal of discussion to the jury itself for under our law no man may be tried for a crime of the degree of a felony without first having been indicted by a grand jury of his peers. In the grand jury room and the jury room there still remains the only shroud of secrecy in our judicial system. We zealously guard this secrecy and

properly so because it is basic to our system of justice that the jury be allowed to deliberate freely and uninfluenced by any outside force or forces. The most convincing arguments leading to convictions in criminal cases are not always made by the attorneys in the courtroom, but more often are made by the informed jurors during the deliberation of the jury. This, then, is the reason why we must meet these two basic tests that I have outlined in order that the juries may be composed of informed citizens who see the threat of forest fire to the economy of the people and who are willing to enforce the law to prevent it.

Of course, of equal importance in the role that the law and the courts must play in forest fire protection is



again and ripen into future harvests."

the need for a good basic law that covers effectively and adequately the crime sought to be charged. I shall not attempt in these brief remarks to cover the laws of the various states represented here, but with your indulgence I should like to refer to the law which we passed in 1954 in the state of Mississippi dealing with this problem, Prior to 1954 in Mississippi, and I am sure that may still be true in some of the states represented here, it was only a misdemeanor to burn the woods and the punishment was no more severe than that provided for reckless driving or any other misdemeanor. In 1954, we amended our statute relating to the firing of the woods and I would like to quote that statute here. It is Section 2157 of the Mississippi Code of 1942 as amended by Chapter 222 of the laws of 1954:

Sec. 2157. Firing woods. If any person willfully, maliciously, and feloniously sets on fire any woods, meadow, marsh, field or prairie, not his own, he shall be guilty of a felony and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to the state penitentiary for not more than two (2) years nor less than one (1) year, or fined not less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or both, in the discretion of the court.

2. If any person negligently and wantonly causes fire to be communicated to any woods, meadow, marsh, field or prairie not his own, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three (3) months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

We believe that this law adequately meets the need for criminal punishment in the burning of the woods.

It covers two basic situations involved. First, the deliberate and malicious setting on fire of woods, meadow, marsh, field, or prairie belonging to another is a felony punishable with a maximum imprisonment of two years in the State Penitentiary. Thus, for the first time in our law, we have classified the indi-

vidual who burns the woods in the same classification of the law that covers the arsonist, the thief, and the burglar. The law for the first time in our state has adequately recognized the felonious nature of the act of deliberate firing of the woods and the need for severe punishment as a deterrent to prevent and discourage such criminal acts.

In the second place, this act covers a situation where a fire is caused wantonly and negligently to be communicated to the woods, meadow, marsh, field, or prairie of another. The law characterizes this act as a misdemeanor because of the absence of deliberate and malicious intent to set the fire. The distinction between these two situations covered by the law by analogy might well be said to be the difference between murder and manslaughter. Murder, being the unlawful and felonious killing of another with malice aforethought or deliberate design to effect the death of the deceased. The crime of manslaughter on the other hand may arise out of the culpable and wanton negligence of the accused, as for example, in the driving of an automo-Lile where such negligence is wanton in its nature - wanton negligence being defined as an act which is committed with reckless indifference to the consequences thereof and to the rights of others which may be involved as a result of the act.

Thus, where the fire is deliberately set, we have a felony, and where the fire is set even on one's own land under such conditions that it is negligently spread to adjoining land, and such negligence is wanton, then a misdemeanor is committed.

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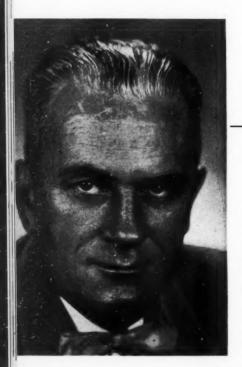
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If your state has not yet made the transition from the characterizing the act of burning the woods as a misdemeanor to that of a felony as this act has done, I earnestly recommend that you advocate the passage of such legislation. Law enforcement officers and the courts are powerless to aid you in the solution of the problem without an adequate and workable law.

Daniel Webster once said, "Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth." The forests of our southland cry out for justice, that they may grow green again and ripen into future harvests. This, then, is our quest and the common interest of all our people. Let us not with impatience in moments of discouragement condemn the sacred American right of trial by jury. It is the most perfect system of justice ever devised in man's ageless and eternal struggle for justice. I am confident that from an enlightened citizenry justice, though slowly, will surely come. As John Galsworthy once said, "Justice is a machine that, when someone has once given it the starting push, rolls on of itself."



THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT

By JAMES E. MIXON
State Forester of Louisiana

NEW industrial colossus has arisen here in the South and the nature of its appetite makes wood one of the key props in the region's entire economy. We southerners are blessed with the privilege of having fifty percent of the nation's privately owned forest land area. Trees here reproduce and grow second to no other area in the world. Unfortunately, however, we are also second to none in the number of man-caused forest fires. By now you know we have 85 per-

cent of the nation's fires and are cursed with 94 percent of the nation's deliberately set forest fires.

Thus cursed we wear a flaming and smokey black shroud woven for us by pusillanimous social misfits less descriptively expressed by one simple word—ARSONISTS. For about thirty years we have trotted, like a stifled horse, on the treadmill of futile and inconclusive worry about stopping woods burning through the media of educating folks. Some of us southerners in

recent years have realized that education just won't "take" on some people and have injected investigation and arrests into our educational programs. Education, nicely mixed with law enforcement, is having a telling effect too, on the careless brush burner, the field cleaning farmer, the wash pot Negro and the hunter who gets too eager. We who have seasoned our educational programs with investigation and arrests spend thousand upon thousands of hours following horse tracks from the scene of multiple fire sets, trying to trace an automobile with an odd tire defect noted in the track left at the scene of the fire origin and a multitude of other often nebulous evidence and leads left by the twisted arsonist.

Folks, for the next few minutes allotted me, bear with a plain man and allow some blunt and plainly outspoken words. This will probably prove too astounding information to some of you. Remember what a practical necessity a gourd used to be in the household for carrying water? The gourd no longer has any practical use in the southern household, because we turn on the water and fill a glass for our drink. Now we have a species, variety or some other offshoot of people in the South who are just as outdated and unnecessarv as the old fashion gourd dipper: The deliberate woods burner. We have a few thousand of them in the South. We suspect if you followed one of these thugs while they were slipping quietly through the pinestraw-matted forest you would hear a sound similar to the seed of a dry gourd flipping around in the breeze. The forward movement of their feet causes a gentle and rhythmic movement of the head and the immature, loose brain cells thus bring on the same effect as the gourd.

ARSONISTS in the woods: These sub-humans fall into three groups: the mentally twisted, the antisocial individualist, and the destructively inclined immature. Generally speaking, they are the have-nots who never had, never will have and want to keep us from having. They are a liability to a community, state, nation and world. So humanly inefficient are these people that they strive not for the world conquest that did a handful of madmen during the past forty years, but rather seem contented with small area destruction to suit their own limited emotional and pseudo-economic needs.

Why, some of you may ask and certainly some back in your home states will say, should this man be permitted to use such unpleasant viciousness when stating who causes the South's woods burning problem. The answer is one of elementary simplicity and a basic concept of human right since the beginning of man: "A MAN HAS A RIGHT TO DEFEND HIS OWN," this is a truism throughout the world regardless of the governmental doctrine to which one subscribes or is subjected. The hundreds of thousands of southern forest landowners are determined to make this truism -a man has a right to defend his own-a fact instead of merely a nebulous philosophy.

The days are gone when a man individually practiced the right to defend his own. Today that right, in practice, has been surrendered to local law enforcement and judiciary officials. But hundreds of thousands of southern forest landowners have been ignored by many of the representatives to whom they surrendered man's most fundamental basic concept of human liberty—the right to defend his own.

A Florida landowner only some twenty years ago effectively demonstrated a man's frustration for justice. Some of his leatherheaded neighbors just had to green up the grass, in his woods regularly, for their "critters." The fact that the landowner was making his living and paying taxes by bleeding his pine trees of their gums didn't deter his knot-brained neighbors. They just had to have green grass-on his land-for their critters. Several times a year they fired his woods, always when the wind was high and the bleeding pines flamed like torches. He sent them word to stop. They didn't. Passers-by one morning, after a flaming night in the woods, were shocked and horrified to see 12 cow heads "jobbed" down on each of 12 fence posts. Your mental wager is correct. Mr. Landowner suffered no more fires.

But wonderful American society does not want nor approve such action of a man defending his own. The southern landowners want the proper local officials to do their defending for them. That's why officials are occupying their offices. They should defend with equal vigor the rights of all men—even the southern forest landowners.

State forestry organizations can and do work up woods arson cases

HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 1

The Pleasant Hill Ranger district on the Ozark National Forest had a history of 150 fires and 15,000 acres burned annually. The Service had some idea of the individual causing most of the fires, but neither explanation, friendly cooperation or part time employment could win him over to quitting his setting fires. Nor could the Service employees pin a given fire set on him.

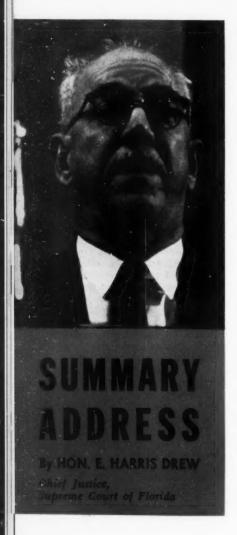
So, the Service brought in bloodhounds. The Service had its personnel on the alert, and, one night when conditions were right for a fast, large burn, the local fire setter started out stringing fire over the Ridge. This time word was quickly relayed to Service headquarters. Fire wardens promptly located tracks at the first fires and the dogs were put on the trail. They trailed their man to his farm, his house, his bed. The fire setter was indicted, but, especially in those early days, the Forest Service sought to win confidence rather than prosecute. After several court trials, the culprit agreed that he would cause no more fires and the Service dropped the charges

Today, 25 years later and the culprit long since dead, there are still almost no fires on Park-

er's Ridge.

worthy of a prosecuting attorney and court consideration. A brief review of a case from one of the burningest counties in the South will serve to point up a problem. Forestry Investigator Pierre used the ingenuity of an ace detective the day he caught Smokey Burnwel in the act of setting forestland fires. It took him three months to figure out the pattern of burning in the county used by burners to "green up the grass," then struck at the right time and caught Burnwel throwing "slow matches" from his truck right at sundown. Burnwel was arrested, went bond and, when the prosecuting attorney could no longer de-tain the case, Burnwel's case was brought before the grand jury. The grand jury surprisingly enough returned a true bill on Burnwel, but

(Please turn to page 86)



HAD no idea so many people would be here today. Somehow, I had developed the idea that perhaps 50 or 75 people would be present and that we would all be around a conference table. This is more reminiscent of a political convention with delegates from the various states. The attendance at this meeting is certainly an eloquent manifestation of the fact that the people of the South ARE interested in this problem.

It is my conviction that laws will never solve the problem of forest fires. Laws provide the necessary cohesion in our society, but laws in themselves will not solve a specific problem. When we attempt to hitch our program strictly to enforcement, we are merely deluding ourselves. Education—the freeing of men's minds—must provide the groundwork for all of our progress.

From all that I have heard here today, I am more convinced than

before that ALL of our problems can be solved by the right type of education. Governor Faubus, Mr. Holleman—you are both familiar with the problem of educating juries. You know that juries are composed of citizens.

I commend Mr. Mixon on his attitude. This attitude is necessary in all good law enforcement work. But even with him, education of the public must provide the major impetus. (Editor's Note—Of interest to the delegates had been Mr. Mixon's announcement that a 17-year-old Louisiana boy found guilty of woods arson had been "sentenced" by Judge Fannie Burch to attend the fire conference. The announcement was greeted with a burst of applause with women delegates leading it.)

Let's turn to game conservation for a moment. If we had relied only on law enforcement in Florida to promote this important activity, we would have gotten nowhere. There just isn't enough money to hire enough wardens to carry a game program forward strictly on a law enforcement basis. But when our hunters began to realize that we wouldn't have any game unless they stopped being "Game Hogs," we be-gan to make progress. That was when the problem got close to home. (Editor's Note-Of interest to foresters at the conference was a report that some convicted woods incendiarists had not objected to newspaper stories in which they were charged with setting fire to forests. But the same people objected strenuously when it was also charged that their activities had resulted in the destruction of valuable game.)

This same type of approach can be successful in fire prevention activity. We've made progress in this respect—even in the South. The drive from Tallahassee to Jacksonville 30 years ago used to remind me of Dante's Inferno due to the number of fires. Presumably the fires were set to "green up the grass." Yet, I recall that the cattle this activity was supposed to help often had to lean against the fence posts in order to stay upright. That isn't true any more—not on the same scale. Today, over this same route, one sees fat cattle, fine stands of timber.

So we've made progress—in some cases magnificent progress—and it's due entirely to education. Education is your big answer. And in my own lifetime, I have always found that we could learn much from the layman—from looking at the problem from his standpoint. With that in mind,

I have two suggestions to make. They are:

1) The women of the South will furnish you with your most effective working force in solving this problem. It is our women—our mothers—who teach our children. They instill in their minds the difference between right and wrong. In my judgment they will do more in solving this problem than all your organizations put together.

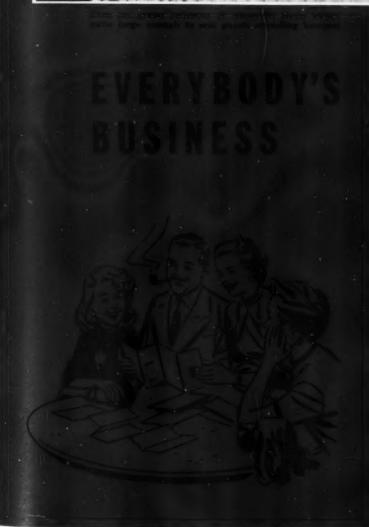
2) Don't forget to look at this problem from the standpoint of the little man. I would suggest to holders of vast holdings that they give careful consideration to some plan whereby the small people would be permitted to use those lands for hunting and fishing. In Florida, we now have more land open to hunting and fishing than any other southern region. Also, if I were a public relations expert I wouldn't talk so much about money—the figure as I recall was forest losses of 250 million dollars a year. I would talk, rather, about THINGS. Money-when all is said and done-vast sums of money that is-doesn't mean much to the average man today. He knows what a carrier costs, for example. He knows how much we give away every year to foreign countries. It doesn't mean much to him.

But supposing your public relations men were to tell him that woods losses every year would have provided scholarships to send 25,000 young people to college. Your average man-who wants his son or daughter to have what he did notwould understand that, because it brings the problem right into his home. Or suppose you were to suggest that yearly fire losses represent sums huge enough to run a whole state government for a year, or build 400 miles of four-lane highways, or find the cure for cancer or heart diseases. These are the things which are close to our average citizen, things he understands. They are values not amounts.

That is why I feel that more of our effort should be pinpointed in terms of the individual—what these annual losses mean to him and his loved ones. It is not fear of prosecution that will deter the woods burner, but what it means to him economically—and to his family.

And so I would say to you—don't put too much emphasis on money or enforcement. Put the emphasis on values our people understand. Education, in the final analysis, must be our solution here. And the women of the South can play a mighty big role in that solution. I thank you.





HE determination of southern business and civic leaders to eradicate the region's serious forest fire problem was termed a refreshing and resourceful development by Howard Pyle, deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, at the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference. The inclination today is to drift to Washington for things "you people here in the South are proving can be done at home," Mr. Pyle said. In a states' rights address that was well received by the delegates, the speaker said the federal government does not want to do anything private ownership can do for itself.

Mr. Pyle, a former governor of Arizona now responsible for working with the governors of all the states in matters of federal-state cooperation, spoke at the conference banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel. He was introduced by Governor Kennon, of Louisiana, who paid a special tribute to the forest industries of southern states for their work at the grass roots level in stimulating interest in the conference. Toastmaster of the affair was William D. Welsh, former public relations director of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco, California, who labeled the conference "a crusade with overtones of rebellion."

Mr. Welsh, who is also a former West Coast newspaperman and a well-known author, told the delegates that it was his opinion that this



The Honorable Howard Pyle, Deputy Assistant to the President of the United States, addressed the conference banquet



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Banquet toastmaster was William D. Welsh, retired public relations director, Crown Zellerbach

"conference is going to go down in history." Build your program solidly and "build understanding," he urged the delegates. "You'll need both evangelists and disciples," he said. "You'll also need a catechism. Above all things, keep your program good-humored and don't allow it to become frustrated. Keep your faith strong and your banners high and in this connection I commend to you the power of southern womanhood in selling this program to the southern people."

"My subject tonight," Mr. Pyle said, "is EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS. And the thing that comes out of it is simply this: usually everybody's business is something about which no one does anything, and so it is especially pleasing to find so many people here from so many important walks of life preparing to do something about everybody's business, and that is the very urgent problem of developing the forestry assets of these 16 states and especially to see to it that this thing called forest fire is whipped. I can't think of anything in relation to our national resources today in the light of what you have in the way of forest resources that could be classified as more urgent than whipping these forest fires. They are simply unforgiveable. These are the gifts of God. and believe me, ladies and gentlemen, it is unforgiveable carelessness for us to allow them to be wantonly destroyed. And if you need any reemphasis of that thought, I would suggest that you go back and read the parable of the Talents. Go through it carefully and understand its direct applications to this, one of our major responsibilities. For selfish reasons, if for none other, it seems to me that we probably should have begun many, many many years ago to fulfill what we now anticipate doing. It is appalling that such a vital part of this nation's economy be in such great jeopardy—a multibillion-dollar industry already, with just about half of the potential productivity now harnessed and working for you.

Two million farmers and single owners enjoy a share of the income that comes off of this great resource, and yet we have some 40,000 incendiary fires alone out here. It just doesn't seem possible. You have 40% of the nation's total commercial forest area. It is my understanding that six out of every 10 acres out in this part of the country is forest land and good land. Sixty percent of the nation's pulpwood already comes from this area, one-third of the nation's lumber. And I would like to digress here just a second to give you just a little tiny touch of personal experience. When I went out to Arizona in 1925, we had approximately 1.150,000 head of cattle on the ranges of our state. In the course of the last 30 years, this number has been reduced to about 750,000; and for a long time, I thought it was just bad range conditions. Then I traveled out through this southeastern part of the country, and it just seems to me like that everybody owns a white-face calf or heifer or bull or something because, believe me, the livestock industry has been developed in these southeastern states almost unbelievably. I pay you tribute for the marvelous way in which you have developed something that was not traditionally your own. For lo these many years, you have been a cotton producing area, traditionally. Yet you have acquired a major portion of the livestock industry in this country, and now it would appear that you are becoming increasingly one of the great, really great, industrial sources for timber products. In the South, 91% of the commercial forest lands are privately ownedless than 9% publicly owned.

"Here is where we come to the one major point that I would like to make before I sit down. This is an especially thrilling thing for me because at the White House level, my primary responsibilities are that of federal-state relations, and I have had some shocking experiences in this area. What has happened in recent years to more or less destroy the idea of sovereignty among the states

is enough to frighten you half out of your wits. It's hard to believe, ladies and gentlemen, but approximately 75% of everything that happens in government today is some way or other directly tied to what happens or doesn't happen in Washington. Now that remaining 25% is only just a little bit of a distance. I can't think of any word or combination of words making it a compound word, that gave me more trouble while I was the chief executive of my state, than a little old thing called, 'non-conformity.' It's a stinker. And if you think it is a pleasant experience to have some bureaucrat send you a polite telegram to say, 'I regret to inform you that you are out of conformity in relation to code etc., and until you are able to conform, your public welfare funds or your highway funds or your this or your that, are momentarily held up.' It doesn't make any difference how many people happen to be involved, how many important items of state business or vital con-

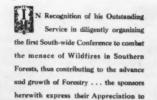
sequences to the general welfare. That's it. And you either get in line or else. I never liked it. And I like it less and less as I get into it out across the country and see the inclination of the nation to lean more and more and more to Washington for things that you are proving can be done at home.

"You haven't any idea how envious the people in my state would be to know the difference between their forestry situation and yours here in this state. Seventy-three and eight-tenths percent of the total land area of the fifth largest state in the union is in the public domain. We have more land in the state of Arizona in Indian reservations than we have on tax rolls. I tell you these things because I want you to appreciate what an asset you have in these 16 states in what you own.

"Now I'm not at this moment, decrying the fact that at the turn of the century under the great heroes, we began to set up great forestry reserves and great resource reserves of one concept or another. Unquestionably it came at an opportune time. Undeniably it set the pace for an attitude of mind for the resources of this country that has since become an example in good management. For indeed the National Forest Service is an extraordinary example of the well-ordered type of management of national resources. They are setting the pace; and it is my hope that you, as representatives of the forestry industry of these 16 southern states, may accept for the good it is intended to imply, and that together without losing another acre to federal control, that you will be able to walk along with our national forestry officials and make of this great forest resource down in this part of the world, a thing of pride and joy forever and a magnificent demonstration of what dedicated, consecrated informed people can do with their own property. So it would be my hope that quick like a bunny rabbit, you can start bearing down on this 83% of all the fires in the country in these 16 states, 81% of all the man-caused fires, 40,000 flames apparently set on purpose. Eightyfive percent of the total forest area is burned in the United States in this area. You have not fulfilled your mission as the custodian and stewards of this fabulous part of vour economy. You have not matched the pace of the national forest service until you have obliged your will, and I know that will must be to eradicate it completely because you could not be here in this spirit and in these numbers if you did not feel that way about it.

"Now, one of the things I think is going to be a great help to you is the extension and further development of the industrial tie to vour forests. I want to read something specifically because I don't want any possibility of there being an error in this quote. This important fact we all need to make clear, and I say it without fear of apology for I believe in the free enterprise system and the example of the forestry industry in the United States and the job that it is doing to make this kind of a reference highly appropriate. One important fact that should be made clear: forest conservation is not 100% possible and effective, without strong forestry industry. Our predictions would be safe that the future growth of this great part of our economy is based on the con-(Please turn to page 91)





Lowell Besley

General Chairman of the

Southern
Forest Fire Prevention Conference

held in New Orleans, Louisian April 13-14, 1986

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION—Lowell Besley, executive director-forester of The American Forestry Association and General Chairman of the first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference was honored at New Orleans by the 11 national and regional organizations that sponsored the conference. The award made at the conference banquet by Secretary J. H. Kitchens, Jr., reads: "In recognition of his outstanding service in diligently organizing the first South-wide conference to combat the menace of wildfires in southern forests, thus contributing to the advance and growth of forestry . . . the sponsors herewith express their appreciation to Lowell Besley, General Chairman." In accepting the award Mr. Besley stressed that it was accepted on the behalf of the sponsors and "hundreds of people who worked to make the conference a success." The sponsors were: The American Forestry Association, Council of Forestry Association Executives, Louisiana Forestry Association; Southern Pine Association, the Forest Service, Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Southern Pressure Treaters Association, Association of State Foresters, and American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative.

This concludes report of the first day's session. For Workshop Session, please turn to page 50.



Illicit stills are almost as numerous as ever, despite incessant battle being waged by T-Men

ITH the repeal of Prohibition in December 1933, almost everyone assumed that the major problems of illicit liquor making and bootlegging would go with it. And they did in about three-quarters of the nation.

Big illegal liquor syndicates or mobs dissolved, or were broken up by effective enforcement. Rum runners sold their boats. Deaths from poisonous hootch dropped sharply. Much of the crime traced directly to the traffic in bootleg booze dis-

appeared.

But in areas around certain large cities in the Northeast, and particularly in the states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, the "moonshiner" continued to ply his nefarious trade. Today small operators of illicit stills are almost as numerous as ever, despite the valiant efforts of the enforcement agents of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, the Treasury Department unit responsible for the protection of revenue by the suppression of nontaxpaid liquor traffic.

That Dwight E. Avis, director of the division, Colonel Thomas Bailey, chief of the enforcement branch, and their "T-Men" are waging an uphill battle is borne out by the

WANTED



information from YOU the taxpayer

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BOOTLEG STILLS

Moonshine stills in your locality like that pictured above, are robbing you of many thousands of dollars in Federal and State liquor taxes. Help your Government by reporting them, by mail or phone, to

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX DIVISION, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

All commissions strictly confidence

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MENACE of the STILLS

Stills take their toll in human lives, evade payment of taxes, and apply the torch to vast acreages of forest land

By E. JOHN LONG



Operating profit from stills may run as high as 80 per cent

latest reports summarizing their dangerous and largely unsung work.

Let's take a close look at the South, where by far the largest number of liquor law violations take place to-day. During fiscal 1955, in the seven states (Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) comprising the Atlanta region alone, more than 10,000 stills were located and seized, and some 160,000 gallons of illegal liquor destroyed. A total of 6,600 arrests were made, and 1,700 vehicles used by moonshiners confiscated. These are impressive figures, indicating zealous devotion to duty.

Now just where does forestry come into this picture? Well moonshiners prefer privacy, lots of it! And the best place to be utterly alone is in the woods. So, more than fifty percent of their stills are located deep in the forests. Not on land owned by the moonshiner. No siree! This could be seized along with the owner if a still were found on it. So, to be on the "safe" side, the moonshiner sets up shop on government land, usually within a state or a national forest, or on the preserves or "tree farms" of big corporations.

In other words, the average southern moonshiner is also a trespasser, and, like anyone else engaged in a lawless business, he is likely to be careless or indifferent about the way he treats the property he has intruded. In order to conceal the boiler and other distilling equipment from airplane spotters, for instance, he places them, not in a wide clearing, but directly under trees or in the midst of highly inflammable underbrush. Sometimes he leaves

the still for hours at a time while the mash cooks. If a high wind comes up, nothing in the world can prevent sparks from igniting a forest fire.

Like any other distilled liquor, moonshine contains alcohol, which is highly explosive in vapor form, and combustible as a liquid. Because a bootlegger's equipment is likely to be rickety and unreliable, boilers have a disconcerting habit of blowing up now and then—another source of forest fires.

Nor is this all that the forest ranger or the timber owner has to worry about. Sometimes a moonshiner tries to move into another moonshiner's "territory." The easiest way to get rid of the one already in business is to "burn him out." Fire can also be a convenient way to cover one's tracks when the hated "revenooers" get on the moonshiner's trail. Sometimes the torch is applied even at the approach of "suspicious persons," who may be no more than hikers or hunters. If, in these efforts to cover up, a few thousand acres of precious woodland go up in smoke, well, "that's somebody else's tough luck.'

While the Forest Service has no breakdown on the total extent of forest damage that can be attributed to moonshiners in the southeastern states, it agrees that a good share of fires of "unknown origin" may be blamed on their activities, with the bill running into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division would like to add another figure to the total-loss of tax revenue. If taxes had been paid on the spirits seized in this area alone by the Revenue Service in 1955, they would have come to more than \$8,000,000! How many additional millions in taxes were lost on moonshine actually sold is anybody's guess.

Why does the moonshiner flourish in the deep South? There are a number of reasons, one of the strongest being that the making of one's own "hard likker" has been an established tradition since the days of the Virginia and Kentucky Pioneers, when it was legal. Among those who distill only for their own consumption, the tax collector is considered the trespasser, "no matter what the law says." In back country areas where such thinking prevails, it is very difficult for the T-Men to get any help, or even reliable information.

Another reason given is that the

average southerner's income is not as high as in the North and the West. Therefore, store whiskey, or "boughten likker," with its tax of \$10.50 a gallon and up, is too expensive. Fair-to-average moonshine can be made for as little as \$1 a gallon, and sells readily for \$5 to \$6 a gallon. Many country folk in the South claim also they have acquired a "taste for moonshine," and don't want legal liquor at any price.

Unusual, sometimes peculiar, state and local liquor laws in the South have, unintentionally, aided and abetted the operations of moonshiners in certain areas. About 40% of the population of the southern states live in dry or local option counties, where legal liquor is not readily available.

In certain respects, southern moonshining is the "business man's" dream of Utopia. The cost of a still and other equipment is quite nominal, and the same applies to the principal raw materials neededsugar, malt, yeast, rye or cornmeal. Another favoring factor is the short time a moonshiner has to be in business to make a profit. Within three weeks from the time he commences operations he can be "off the nut" and "on the gravy train," as the moonshiner describes the writing off of capital costs. Operating profit can run from 40 to 80 percent of sales price, yet the sales price is so low customers gladly pay.

Because the buyer never asks any bothersome questions about purity, the moonshiner is freed of expensive methods of keeping his product up to standards of quality or safety. Actually comparatively few deaths are traced to moonshine; mostly those who drank it in excessive quantities. The wonder is that there are not more, when it is considered that some operators put a dead hog or chicken in the mash on the theory that it speeds fermentation. Whole wheat bread, prune juice and chewing tobacco are employed to give the distillate color, because raw moonshine generally comes out a pale vellow or even clear. As it is made for quick sale, moonshine requires no charred kegs or other aging processes.

So much for the situation. What steps are Colonel Bailey and his enforcement agents taking to meet it? They cannot, of course, patrol continuously many thousands of square miles of forest land, some of it rugged mountain country and some almost impenetrable swamps. With-

out assistance there could be no headway at all against the mushrooming of stills, big and little, and the shuffling about of the "blind pigs" that dispose of the moonshiner's wares by drink, jar or jug.

Consequently, enforcement must be a cooperative effort, with good citizens taking part. Bailey's small group of Federal agents must for the most part restrict themselves to large operations, and depend upon state and county officers for other assistance, although the degree of help that can be expected from constables and other local law enforcement officials diminishes with the distance from urban centers. There are exceptions, of course, but family loyalty is strong in most southern areas, and the constable in some instances may have "kinfolk" or close friends whose livelihood comes from the making or selling of moonshine. In a few sections, bootleg liquor is still a pillar of the local economy.

In recent years planes have been used to cover large forested areas, and quite a number of stills have been spotted and photographed. Best

Much of the success of the informer method of getting leads or tips is due to an inviolable rule that all communications are held strictly confidential. No information thus given is ever disclosed, not even in court. That some of the tips come from relatives or families of men who have been drinking too much, or from persons nursing a grudge against a moonshiner, or even from a prospective competitor who wants a successful moonshiner out of the way-whatever the unstated motive -such matters are of no concern to the law enforcement official as long as they are genuine leads.

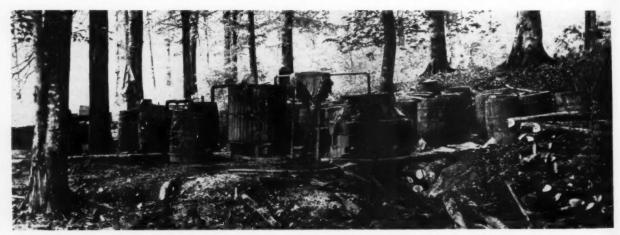
Another effective approach to the moonshine problem is via the source of raw materials to make it. A poster headed "Sugar . . . the Lifeblood of Illicit Distilling" explains that sugar is the one absolute essential. It adds that a 100-pound bag of sugar will produce about 100 pounds of mash, which in turn distills into 10 gallons of moonshine whiskey. Since the Federal tax alone on a gallon of whiskey is \$10.50, each bag of sugar so used represents a loss to the Feder-

agent just follows his nose. Smoke from boilers using coal or wood is another giveaway, so the more progressive moonshiners now use bottled gas, or an oil burner.

If dirt side roads in isolated areas show many new marks of car or truck tires, the chances of an operating-still "back yonder" are very good. Substantial purchases of copper, if promptly reported, may provide a direct pipeline to major moonshine operations. Lights in the night is still another clue, for moonshine-making is likely to be the only around-the-clock activity in remote areas.

Fines and prison sentences, where convictions can be obtained, undoubtedly have had some deterring effects. A fine may range up to \$10,000, and prison sentences to 5 years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

When enforcement officers move in on a still, and after arrests are made, all moonshine equipment that has no other value is thoroughly destroyed, generally by blowing it up, with proper precautions against set-



The moonshiner naturally prefers privacy. In order to conceal the boiler and other distilling equipment from airplane spotters, his operation is conducted under trees or in the midst of inflammable underbrush

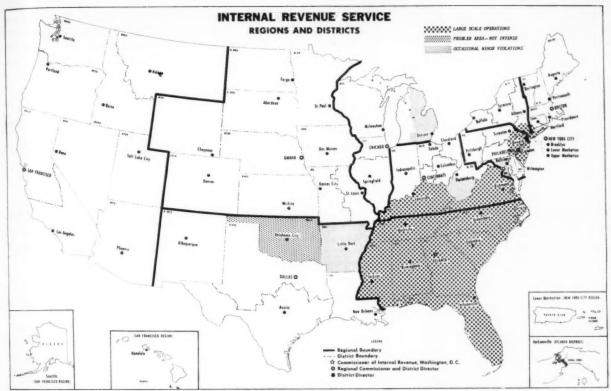
results, however, come from informers, to whom rewards are paid. To attract their attention, posters, showing a picture of a typical moonshiner's still operating in the forests, are tacked up in postoffices and other public buildings. These placards point out that bootleg stills "are robbing you of many thousands of dollars in Federal and State liquor taxes," and they urge the citizen: "Help your Government by reporting them, by mail or phone, to the (address of the nearest branch office of the Alcohol and Tax Division)."

al Government of \$105. It urges grocery and general store owners to "cooperate by refusing to sell sugar in quantities to known violators or suspicious persons.... Obtain automobile license numbers and notify (address of branch office)."

"T-Men have other ways of bagging their quarry, some of them secret. Certain obvious clues, however, might be picked up by anyone. If the moonshiner is incautious enough to set up his still near a major highway, a vagrant breeze may bring the unmistakable sour odor of mash cooking. Then the

ting the woods on fire. Salvage of usable equipment (autos, pumps, gastanks, etc.) turned in the tidy sum of \$715,954 in the southeastern region last year.

The best way that the average citizen can take part in the breaking up of this dangerous and costly business is to turn in tips to the T-Men, who will follow them up. Don't try to do too much personal sleuthing. Colonel Bailey cautions. In the first place, you may not recognize a real moonshiner when you see one. No longer does he resemble the quaint hillbilly character of magazine and



Map illustrates principal areas where illicit stills were seized during fiscal year 1955. In the Atlanta region alone over 10,000 stills were seized and 160,000 gallons of moonshine confiscated

newspaper cartoons, with long funny beards, floppy hats and bare feet.

The modern moonshiner, even though he is out to make a *very* fast buck, is essentially a "business man" in overalls. In dress and general appearance he may look no different than the typical farmer, or wood chopper, or road worker of the vicinity.

Because the moonshiner usually works in small groups, or even alone, the gang war of Prohibition days is practically unknown, even in areas where stills are most numerous. But moonshiners do carry guns ("I was jist out for a lil' squirrel huntin', your Honor!"), and they use them. Those who go poking around the southern woods may get a warning bullet, or worse.

"Our boys must do their jobs in a quiet way, without fanfare or headlines," Colonel Bailey observed, "but I think we are getting results. Sooner or later we apprehend almost everyone who goes into the bootleg business. New ones take their places, however, so we need the cooperation of every decent citizen and taxpayer to see that the law is properly enforced. We know we are not exactly the most popular people in the world among those who would like to write their own tickets, but we shall try to continue to do our duty without fear or favor."

If you think, by chance, these are idle words, take a look at the vital statistics of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. During the past 21 years, operating throughout the United States and its territories, ten agents have lost their lives by gunfire. During the same period, and in line of duty, 14 agents have died in auto accidents and an equal number from exposure or injuries. In all, some 366 attacks have been made on "T-Men" by moonshiners and other liquor law violators.

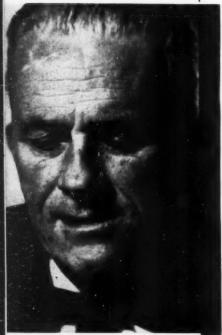
Perhaps these facts do not make very pleasant reading. But they point up a situation that deserves the earnest consideration of every thinking American. Lives and resources, to say nothing of taxes, are being lost each year in what is obviously an attempt to subvert the law of the land. And not the least of the losses are thousands of acres of valuable, irreplacable timber.

More than fifty per cent of the stills are located deep in the forests, on government land or on preserves or tree farms of large corporations



"When I walk down the street, I want people to say there goes Jim Mixon, the STATE FORESTER of Louisiana," Jim once remarked. He works at it too—and people remember him. Also, he's the highest paid state forester in the South today

Profile of a Southern State o



Louisiana can point with pride to the 10-year record of State Forester James E. Mixon

In the blazing fall of 1952, most southern states had a fight on their hands trying to save their timber resources from fire. Louisiana was no exception. And, like many southern states, all the prevention publicity in the world couldn't do any good because arsonists were doing most of the damage. Before the rain came on November 11, 200,000 acres of forest land lay blackened in the wake of wanton fire raising.

Years of hope went up in smoke from those fires. Progress had been made in teaching the brush burner and field burner how and when to burn without setting fire to the woods. Woods crews were showing signs of being more careful. But while progress was being made at the front door with the careless burner, the arsonist was laughingly throwing his slow matches through the kitchen window.

The arsonist might have succeeded in beating a lesser man than tall and slim, easygoing Jim Mixon, State Forester of Louisiana. Even Mixon suffered some pangs of discouragement after such an ordeal, but it didn't last long. The pangs gave way to anger. On November 11—Armistice Day—he declared war against the deliberate woods burner and started a one-man crusade to fight him.

"The man I'm after doesn't pay any attention to fire prevention posters," he says. "He can't even read 'em so he uses 'em to start more fires. The only thing he understands is law enforcement. And that's what we're going to give him."

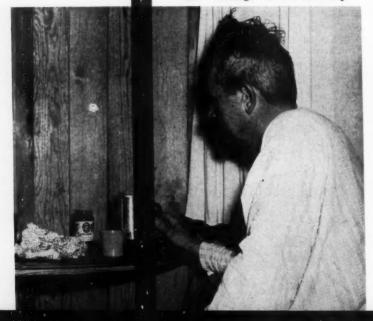
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And he has. Steadily building what he calls an arson squad, he now has seven trained officers and will have two more in July. Backing his hand on this is another squad: his commission board members who are all courageous forestry leaders. Among them are Vertrees Young of Gaylord Container Corporation; G. Lock Paret, forest landowner and cattleman of southwest Louisiana who took the two-fisted approach years ago when he moved into the open-range country with a forestr program; C. H. Jeter, chairman, who has seen to it that every possible dollar has gone into enforcement work; and N. W. Sentell, the progressive chief forester for Southern Advance Bag & Paper Company who is now president of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association.

Also backing his hand are Jim Kitchens, executive secretary of the famous fighting Louisiana Forestry Association, and his entire executive committee. When Mixon gets angry, an army of forestry leaders get angry.

Like most state foresters, Mixon is no city slicker who can't appreciate the problems of the rural man. Sure, he feels at home at a Rotary luncheon, but he also can remember the taste of a sassafras root and still loves to walk in mud with his shoes off. He can make a civic club talk

Mixon carries his own coffee pot and "makings" on all field trips



By ED KERR

orester....

at night and show off his hog calling talents on the state forest at daylight the next morning (much to the regret of late risers he has done it, too).

The son of a career Navy man, Mixon had his share of seeing the world in the process of growing up. He was born in New Orleans and lived in Newport, R.I., Norfolk, Va., New Rochelle, N.Y., Philadelphia, Penna., and Annapolis before he was six years old. At this point, he was sent to live with his grandmother in LaSalle parish of Louisiana for three years and started school at Olla. One of his fondest memories is that of following his uncle to school the first day through the virgin timber forest, with his uncle hacking a trail for him to follow the next three years.

It was in LaSalle parish that he learned about the country and the farm, but that's all he learned. When he rejoined his parents at Newport and entered the fourth grade, he was sent all the way back to the first grade after two weeks. He wasn't very surprised, he said, because he couldn't even write his name if he couldn't copy it! The Olla school hadn't been the best in the world.

Although he was jumped one grade later, he remained two grades behind throughout school and you might say this was his first disappointment. His second came when he was in his teens and he found that he couldn't go to Annapolis because of a sight deficiency in one eye. He gave with a punch again, though, and chose his second love: forestry.

"I figured that would be about the best career because I wouldn't have to stay behind a desk," he remarked later, throwing an amused glance at the desk in front of him.

It's said that a forester must know something about almost everything.



If this is true, Mixon prepared himself well for the profession. During summers, he did everything from working on his grandmother's farm in Louisiana to canning pineapples in Hawaii. One summer in Iowa he hired out as an "expert" mule team driver; but after one day, the farmer cut his pay and let him milk cows instead. One summer found him in the 25-dollar-a-day Royal Hawaiian Hotel. He was a linen boy. While in Honolulu, he played saxophone in a band which made all its money playing for Chinese funerals "chasing the evil spirits away."

By the time his college days rolled around in 1932, Mixon decided upon the Louisiana State University School of Forestry and drove up in a black and yellow 1928 Durant roadster, the latest in his series of vehicles which had claimed most of his summer salaries.

Four years and one car later, he was graduated from LSU with a forestry degree and, thanks to A. D. Folweiler, then professor of forestry and now state forester of Texas, got a job as a type mapping technician with the Civilian Conservation Corps at \$135 a month, a handsome salary during the depression. It was here that he learned the most important lesson of his life: the value of staff operation.

This was brought home to him one weekend when he was on fire duty and a bad fire was reported. Almost immediately he found himself in charge of 100 men and he had never fought a fire before in his life. He figured many of the men had fought a lot of fires, though, so he

picked a fire boss and plenty of crew leaders, gave them the fire location and told them to get going. He found this mode of operation successful and, ever since then, has surrounded himself with good men and given them a full rein.

How Mixon got married is typical of the man who is known in some quarters as a "character." He was interviewed by State Forester Hux Coulter of Florida for a job in 1937 as nurseryman, it seems, and Coulter told him he was sorry but the job called for a married man.

"Well, I can fix that in a hurry," the inconquerable young forester was quick to point out.

"Now, Mixon, didn't go out and do anything foolish just for the sake of this job," Coulter cautioned. Of course, he didn't know that Mixon had been courting Fannie Russell for the past four years. The job didn't cause his decision of marriage, but it did speed it up a little.

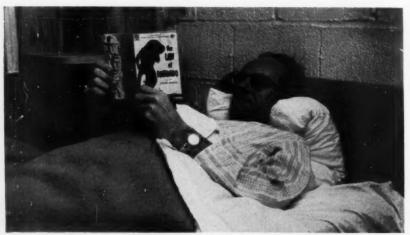
In 1940, Mixon came back to Louisiana as superintendent of the state forest near Alexandria and stayed there until 1943, when he came to Baton Rouge as fire chief. Four years later he was made state forester, a job which he didn't particularly want because of the heavy responsibility. The extra money didn't seem worth it to him ("After all, if I had cared only about money, I never would have become a forester.")

The job he has done since becoming state forester of Louisiana is

(Please turn to page 88)



Shop foreman Harvey McMullen witnesses the dreaded "finger scraping" test by Mixon, who is a stickler for keeping equipment in perfect maintenance



Although known for his professional ability, Mixon will be remembered for his personal traits and idiosyncrasies

His addiction to sleep walking and practical jokes has given rise to the "character" tag





F. MURPHY, of the Georgia Forestry Commission, has produced more tree seedlings than any man in the South—probably in the nation. Over 310 million seedlings he has produced at the Herty Nursery have been shipped to southern landowners and today stand as living memorials to his devotion and handiwork. This year Georgia's record-breaking seedling crop went over the 112 million mark, and Mr. Murphy was one of the key men in that accomplishment.

In view of this nurseryman's record, it is not surprising to learn that he hates forest fires and what they do to tomorrow's trees with an all-consuming passion. The first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference was hailed by Mr. Murphy as a great step in the right direction. It's not enough for foresters to plug away on this grave problem by themselves, he thinks. In view of the stakes that are involved, the whole South ought to be aroused to a pitch where it will demand corrective mea-

throughout the South. He is the oldest employee of the Forestry Commission, in point of years of service.

When the tree-raising team of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy first arrived at Herty they found the state's only nursery covering a total area of 71/2 acres and supporting a crop of 800,-000 trees. Today the nursery stretches over 63 acres and grows 22 million seedlings a year. They found only two buildings—the pump house and a small packing shed. Since that time he has supervised construction of a residence which he and his family occupied in 1934, a new and greatly enlarged packing shed and office, a storage shed, two large equipment sheds, and two new wells with modern, high capacity pumps. The irrigation system, originally covering two acres, now mechanically sprinkles 63 acres. In 1933 he employed three men full time, and 15 on rush days. This year his average force numbers 16 men and women employees and during the shipping season 53 persons will be required to

DEAN of Southern Nurserymen

Recalling the early days of his career, this champion tree grower said, "We did have a hard time trying to sell fire protection in those days, but now 153 counties in Georgia are under protection"

sures that will guarantee curbing of disastrous wildfires.

Mr. Murphy, the dean of Southern forest tree nurserymen, began his career experience in nursery work at the age of 12 as understudy to his father, who produced fruit and ornamental trees at Fayetteville, Georgia. Following his father's death he operated a store for two years before the call of the "green thumb" once again prevailed and he returned to take charge of his father's nursery. Here he stayed until 1933, when he came to the Herty Nursery.

There at the Herty Nursery, which was then "in the country on the Albany-Newton Road," but which is now almost on the outskirts of Albany, on a bleak Saturday afternoon on the first day of December 22 years ago, Mr. Murphy began the phase of his career which had made him one of the leading, on the ground authorities, in nursery practice and techniques, and has exerted a pronounced influence on forestry

lift, grade and ship seedlings. One of his prime continuous endeavors has been to increase the production of healthy seedlings per unit area, and in this he has been eminently successful. He is now producing twice as many seedlings per block as ten years ago and has realized his objective of reaching a production of one million trees per acre.

Visitors from far and wide trek to the Herty Nursery to observe Mr. Murphy's techniques and get the benefit of his seemingly infinite knowledge of tree-growing methods.

Murphy speaks with intense and well-founded pride as he relates his many experiences down through the years. He calls this year's stand of seedlings "the nearest perfect crop I have ever seen—a crop I've been working twenty years to produce," and looks upon this twentieth anniversary production of seedlings "a la Murphy" as a fitting climax to "The 22 years that have been the best and most enjoyable of my entire life."

CONTINUING FOREST FIRE

KEEP GREEN PROGRAM



Forest conservation training is important phase of the Keep Green movement



South Carolina women's clubs are making flags for display throughout state











State conferences stimulate interest. Gov. Griffin presides at Ga. meeting



International Paper Co. sponsors Keep Green float in N. C. festival

THE Keep Green movement developed almost spontaneously from the people themselves. Recognizing the necessity of alerting the public to the fire menace, Keep Green programs have been organized in all of the 48 states, and under the slogan "Keep America Green," this grass roots movement has reached national proportions.

The dynamic quality of this movement is illustrated by the wide range of organizations in the various states that have taken the initiative in these programs. State forestry associations, businesses and industries, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, and state departments of forestry are cooperating to give impetus to these state-wide fire prevention campaigns.

Resourcefulness of Keep Green organizations is revealed by the great diversity of local projects. Arkansas has a timber festival; Georgetown, North Carolina, sponsors an annual Timber Festival featuring Keep Green floats; South Dakota sends card reminders with license plates; California motor courts supply guests with Keep Green literature; and in Mississippi, one of the large lumber companies presents each sportsman with a greeting card which also bears a fire prevention message.

American Forest Products Industries has made "Keep America Green" part of its education program, and has recently begun reporting state activities in a newsletter.

PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS

SMOKEY . . . FIRE PREVENTIN' BEAR



President Eisenhower likes Smokey, presented by AFA's President Johnston



Chief Forester McArdle (r.) thanks Eddy Arnold for publicizing program



A Smokey Sundae, chocolate of course, is latest item licensed under program

NE of the most popular figures in public life today is Smokey, the fire preventin' bear. Smokey was the brainchild of the Forest Service, the state toresters, and the Advertising Council. Three years ago President Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing the manufacture of Smokey items.

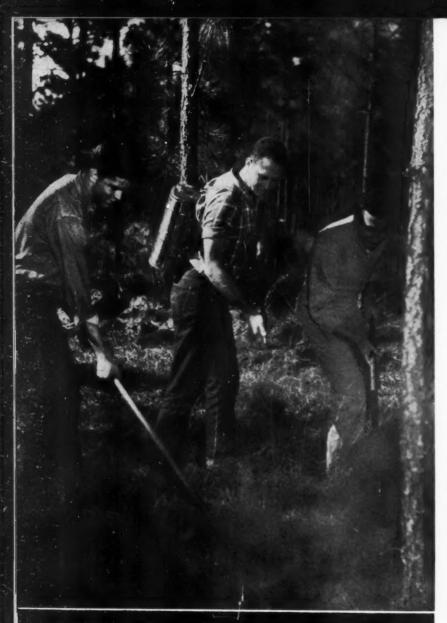
Smokey, originally launched in 1945, has become a potent force in the field of mass advertising. Realizing the effectiveness of this type of fire prevention campaign, advertisers have contributed much free time and millions of dollars' worth of space to carry Smokey's message to the public.

The annual Smokey campaigns are planned by The Advertising Council, Inc., as a public service project conducted for the state foresters and the Forest Service. Posters and other features of the program represent what the Advertising Council refers to as an effort following proven advertising techniques "to get the reader into the ad."

The manufacture of Smokey Teddy Bears and games and toys, each bearing a permanent fire prevention message, has become a booming business, and made Smokey a household word.

Under the terms of the Smokey act which permits the manufacture of these items, the forest fire prevention campaign receives five per cent of the gross selling price which must be "plowed back" into the campaign.





Florida's Ranger School

By HERBERT B. ATTAWAY, JR.

Superintendent, State Forest Ranger School, Lake City, Florida South's forestry scheme of things—a state ranger school that fills the gap between the professional forester on the one hand and the so-called professional woodsmen on the other—is being watched with keen interest in southern woodlands today as more and more emphasis is placed on hardhitting fire prevention and suppression techniques in the wildfire-harrassed Southland.

First ranger school in the South (and the second in the nation—the other being the program carried on by the New York State College of Forestry at Wanakena, New York) is that of the University of

Florida at Lake City.

American forestry needs rangertype schools to round out forestry training opportunities for its young men, to fill a growing demand for this type personnel by the rapidly expanding forestry interests. Two successful schools operate at present in this country. One is the State Forest Ranger School of the University of Florida at Lake City, Florida. The other is the New York State Ranger School of New York State College of Forestry at Wanakena, New York.

In the one-year course, the student's time is spent in forest fire control, forest land surveying, timber cruising, tree identification, artificial reforestation, prescribed burning, silviculture and lumber production. The nature of the training at the ranger schools is practical, with sufficient classroom time to equip the graduate to apply his practical training in the most effective way.

In recognition of the training given at these two ranger schools, the forestry school of both state universities in question have provided for the transfer of credit to be applied on work leading to a

B.S.F.

What place does a ranger school graduate occupy in the scheme of American forestry as it is currently practiced on the ground? He occupies the gap between the professional forester on the one hand, and the so-called practical woodsman on the other. The professional forester, as we view it, should establish policy, in conjunction with businessmen, to be followed in the growing of timber crops; the ranger school graduate, in conjunction with the professional forester, would implement the details of that policy on the ground.

A professional forester may be



Curriculum combines theory and practice, enabling students to fill the gap between professional forester and woodsman



Fire control, surveying, tree identification, reforestation, silviculture and lumber production are included in one-year course

likened to an architect, whereas the ranger school graduate may be likened to a carpenter. The architect draws the plans of a house; the carpenter translates the plans into the building of the house with his own hands.

Another example might make the professional forester akin to a doctor, and the ranger school graduate akin to a nurse. The doctor would indicate the needs of the patient, the nurse would carry out the details of the doctor's prescribed remedy.

In both examples, the professional man sets up the framework, lays down the plan of what should be done, and the vocationally-trained or semi-professional employee assists in the implementation of the details of the plan.

To be specific, it is our feeling that once the professional forester has analyzed the facts surrounding a forest property, drawn conclusions therefrom, and has set the pattern of a marking program to be carried out on a given area, the ranger school graduate is fully qualified to carry this job through to completion.

Under the guidance of a professional forester, we believe the ranger school graduate is adequately equipped to perform the following tasks: survey and map forest lands, mark timber, supervise logging operations, cruise timber, serve as nursery foreman, act as resident land manager, supervise labor crews on insect and disease control projects, and participate in fire control activities as practiced by the various state agencies and owners of industrial and other forest lands in the United States.

It is our observation that the forest industry and the various state forest agencies have demonstrated there is a place for the ranger-school-type graduate by hiring them and coming back for more.

Some of these employers have found the ranger-type graduate more content to remain on a woodsworking level than is the case with a professional forester, who has his eye on the more stimulating aspects of forestry work, which will utilize his college training, both in forestry and otherwise, to its fullest.

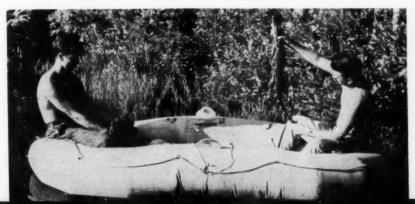
Since the very beginning of the Florida school, there have been more jobs offered than graduates to fill them. The New York school for a number of years has limited enrollment of out-of-state students because of the great desire on the part of New York citizens to take its course.

It is our belief that this demand will be accelerated, not decelerated, in the coming years. For example, let's refer to The Stanford Research Institute Report, published in 1954, on the probable future demand for forest products in the United States.

This report indicates that, in the South, the demand for pulpwood will almost double between 1952 and 1975. Of more immediate interest, this same report indicates that almost half of this expansion will take place between 1952 and 1960. Assume that this report is as much as half right. This still indicates an enormous need for pulpwood in the years immediately ahead. Some of the other products show increases, but not on the phenomenal scale indicated for pulpwood.

Surveys indicate that this wood is not in the South. It must be grown. While the expansion of the forest industry for the Northeast is not as dramatic as predicted for the South, the Stanford Report shows it to be vigorous, with a fair increase in some of its segments. All this, we believe, indicates that the need for forest technicians in the coming years will be stimulated to a marked degree. This is true for technicians on the professional level, as well as the semi-professional-vocational level, as repre-

Ranger schools, where it isn't all work and no play, train young men to fill a growing demand for this type of personnel by the forest industries





- steel, securely fused to moldboard and box sections by low-hydrogen welding. They prevent load spillage, allow you to carry larger loads. Standard on all International bulldozer blades.
- Push arms are sturdily constructed of box sections. Side plates are mill-rolled with integral back-up bars to support top and bottom plates. Machine welding guarantees uniformity of weld.
- Headless pins, locked by eye bolts, secure struts to blade. For removal, pins can be driven out in either direction. On hydraulic blades, all control linkage is connected to the blade through self-aligning bearings.
- Entire perimeter of blade is backed by heavy box channels 4 solidly fused to moldboard. With this type of construction

moldboard, box channels, and welds flex freely to prevent weld failure

- Spillboard is wide and high to prevent spillage over top of blade. Note that it is curved to match the contour of the moldboard, thus aiding boiling action. Width of moldboard allows you to carry full load for which the blade was intended.
- Moldboard is formed from a single sheet of low-alloy, high-6 strength steel. International blade is shaped to perfect curvature in a special forming machine to assure uniform strength and stress resistance over entire area.
- Shear bars welded to moldboard support end bits and Trelieve stress on end bit bolts. Lower edge of end plate is reinforced by wear plate to add strength at corners, increase wear resistance.

New blades designed from "ground" up

To make full use of the greater work capacity of the new Bonus-Powered International crawler tractors, we now offer a complete line of newly designed blades matched to tractor power.

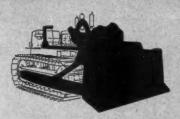
These new blades are rigidly supported around the edges by box sections to give the blade strength but also permit the moldboard to "breathe" under load stresses. New automatic welding processes guarantee that the welds in International blades will hold up under any kind of job conditions.

International blades will last far longer and give you far less trouble than any others you have ever hung on any tractor. When you inquire about the new line of Bonus-Powered International crawler tractors, ask your International Industrial Power Distributor for all the facts about the new line of matching blades. See for yourself that they are the best designed, best constructed on the market.

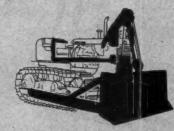
Write For New Blade Literature: An illustrated specification list of the 226 attachments available for International crawler tractors is just off the presses. For your free copy of Mailing Folder CR-492-F, write Consumer Relations Department, International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois. No obligation, of course.

42 new blades

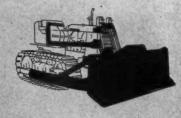
Bonus-Powered International crawlers



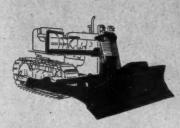
Direct Lift Hydraulic Bulldozer
Operates off front-mounted, geardriven pump which gives fast blade
action. Self-aligning bearings prevent binding of linkage.



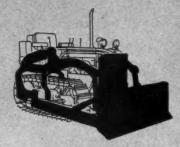
High-Gantry Cable Buildozer
Operates off either front or rearmounted International cable controlunit. Available for TD-24, TD-18, and TD-14 tractors.



Low-Gantry Cable Buildoxer Operates off either front or rearmounted International cable control units. Available for TD-24, TD-18, and TD-14 tractors.



Hydraulic or Cable Bullgrader
Operates off high or low gantry,
front or rear cable controls on
TD-24, TD-18, and TD-14 tractors.
Hydraulic bullgrader also for
TD-9, TD-6, and T-6 tractors.



Track Frame Mounted Bulldozer—Distributes the load evenly over the length of the tracks. Available only for TD-9, TD-6, and T-6 tractors. Bullgrader also available.



International Drott "4-in-1"
Newest of International Drott loaders. Combines Skid-Shovel, Bullclam, clamshell, and bulldozer in one unit. Available for TD-14, TD-9, and TD-6 tractors.



International Industrial Power

A COMPLETE POWER PACKAGE INCLUDING: Crawler, Wheel, and Pipe-Boom Tractors... Self-Propelled Scrapers and Bottom-Dumps...Tractor and Rubber-Tired Loaders... Diesel and Car² bureted Engines SOUTHERN FOREST FIRE The Workshop Session PREVENTION CONFERENCE New Orleans, Louisiana HERE April 13-14, 1956 Report HERE IS AMMUNITION . To fight Forest the wildfire menace in your Fires community . Promptly Free Ad Mats Can Help Keep Your These SMOKEY THE BEAR State Frest and Flame FOREST FIRE DANGER Mr. Hunter!

THE AMMUNITION

EGISTERED delegates, over 1000 strong, got down to serious business Saturday morning at the fire prevention workshop where state delegations caucused to elect key spokesmen and then sat together. Workshop General Chairman Harry S. Mosebrook, of the Natural Resources Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the delegates, "We now understand the scope and magnitude of the problem. It is now up to us to go back to our states and do something about it. Our purpose here this morning is to give you some toolsammunition you might call it-that will help you in carrying out your mission. However, before doing that we would like to pay tribute to two motivating forces that succeeded in shocking us into the action that resulted in this representative turnout. The first is to AMERICAN FOR-ESTS magazine which last June published an editorial by James B. Craig entitled "The Shot Heard 'round the South" that laid down the challenge to do something about this fire situation. That challenge was picked up by James Kitchens, of the Louisiana Forestry Association, and it was a delegation from his active association that went to Jacksonville, Florida, to propose this meeting to The American Forestry Association and other forestry organizations. And that, ladies and gentlemen, is how this all started."

Mr. Mosebrook next introduced William J. McGlothlin, associate director for regional programs, Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia, who pointed up the aims of the conference with emphasis on the final plank, "To stimulate immediate action at state, county and community levels to eradicate the wildfire menace in the shortest possible time." Quoting Charles Kettering, of General Motors Corporation, Mr. McGlothlin said that "a problem well defined is half solved" and added "you have heard



Workshop Task Force: Jim Lambie, White House; John Squires, Miss.; Chairman Harry Mosebrook; Jim Craig, Miss.; William J. McGlothlin, Georgia

this problem defined. I now want to introduce Mr. James M. Lambie, Jr., special assistant in the White House office, an expert in public information campaigns who serves as liaison between the White House and public information agencies with national communications outlets. He will talk to you on the subject "Our Public Opinion Tools."

Public Opinion Tools." "I work for Sherman Adams, who, as you know, is a lumberman and interested in these things," Mr. Lambie said by way of preamble. "The key to successful advertising is reiteration. Stick to a few ideas and repeat them over and over. To find out what is being done along these lines in fire prevention activities I wrote to 17 professional foresters all over the country. I had a perfectly magnificent response and their replies clearly show that these men and their co-workers have nothing to learn from Madison Avenue (the headquarters of most of the large advertising and public relations firms) techniques." Of special interest to Mr. Lambie was the reply of the aforementioned Mr. Kitchens, who stressed that not to be overlooked in such programs was "sincerity, enthusiasm and worthwhile program."

"Advertising represents the first step in the molding of public opinion—it's the job of boring into the inner consciousness of people," Mr. Lambie said. However, it represents only the first step, merely sets the stage of constructive action. After that must come personal contactand it was clear to the speaker from the responses of the foresters that personal contact ranks high in their priority action list. To illustrate the tools of the trade, Mr. Lambie presented a kit containing 40 different pieces of literature on fire prevention appeal which he also displayed on a large screen. Practically all of this literature was aimed at the average American of good will. It did not include any approach to the woods arsonist "who represents a psychological and emotional problem, difficult to reach and hard to sell - who must be dealt with through law enforcement channels.'

Mr. Lambie said he was especially impressed by efforts in the State of Oregon where that state's Keep Green program had signed up 68,000 boys and girls in the Green Guards—which he termed "a real nifty or-



Ramrod of the workshop-William J. McGlothlin, education specialist

Tools and how to use them was topic of Jim Lambie, of the White House

ganization." A forestry directory that is provided to heads of communications outlets by this same Keep Green program was also praised by Lambie. (Editor's Note-It was of interest at the conference that Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis (Tenn.) "Commercial Appeal," and other editors kept repeating "But I didn't know this situation existed. It's almost unbelievable.")

Special Keep Green editions of newspapers in green ink such as that of the Albany (Georgia) Journal were also praised by Mr. Lambie as tremendous forces for good-and he remarked that it was his understanding that 150 editions of this nature are now being published in Georgia. Florida's brochure on "Wildfire" was described as "one of the best things I've come across" by Mr. Lambie and in the slick field (magazines or brochures published on quality stock with careful attention to sharp art, good layout, and sharp editing) the fire publications of the state of Louisiana received high praise.

Smokey Bear, an advertising property that today is an almost priceless asset in the mass advertising field, appears on book jackets, ice cream cartons and there is now a Smokey Bear ice cream sundae-an amazing concoction that appears to appeal to youngsters, Mr. Lambie said. Not to be overlooked is the value of highway signs and poster contests, and Virginia was singled out for fine work in this field by the speaker. Fire prevention messages as carried on telephone bills, bank statements were described as good "reminders." A series of "Woody" mats pointing up fire danger weather were mentioned as being first rate. A brochure as prepared on Old Testament quotations in reference to forest fires is a publication of considerable appeal, Mr. Lambie said. It was prepared

by the Forest Service.

Mr. Lambie's carefully documented presentation on "tools" resulted in considerable comment from the floor with one delegate stating "But don't forget that just taking the kids out in the woods and showing them how to hunt, fish and shoot can't be beat when it comes to showing them the value of trees." Encourage more farmers to plant trees, urged an Alabama delegate. The bulk of our wood is owned by farmers. Once they get the tree planting habit, fires go down.

Dr. Joseph R. Griggs, superintendent of schools at Huntsville, Texas, said he was "thrilled by the conference" but as a school man, he hoped the conference would keep its approach positive. "Teen-age youngsters are very susceptible to fresh ideas. For instance, we had an outbreak of trouble when a movie called 'The Blackboard Jungle' was shown in our town. It did great harm. And I'm convinced if the hillbilly phonograph record on the 'Roving Arsonist' that you've been playing here was heard in our town, we would have a dozen incendiary fires before the week was out. Recognize the terrific power of suggestion. Don't put dangerous tools in the public's hands.

Our "Fire Enforcement Responsibilities" was the panel subject of John W. Squires, manager, forestry department, Mississippi Products, Inc., of Jackson, Miss. Mr. Squires

declared that "law enforcement is only a tool of prevention, but we must have laws with teeth and these teeth must bite." To do this, he urged that "we work from the top down" in having respective governors and attorneys general organize hardhitting fire prevention pro-

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"It's time for a new look at an old problem." Mr. Squires said. "Times are changing fast. We've got big payrolls today in the South, big forest reserves and there must be an economic change in attitude. Mass education is one key to the matter, and

"Unite, organize, work" was the theme of forester Jim Craig, Mississippi



Said John Squires, "Laws must have teeth and those teeth must bite"



I'm convinced more states must have burning permits to prevent farmers from carelessly setting fires that get out of control."

Mr. Squires urged that the states go home and 1) make an analysis of state fire and forest pest control laws and insist on adequate fire laws that are enforced; 2) Make sure that your state forest programs are well-financed—that every forest acre is brought under the protection pattern; 3) Make sure your Civil Service career people are free to do their jobs unimpeded by any other considerations; 4) Closure of woods

setup and record on arson convictions had been praised by Mr. Squires in his presentation, but Roger Wolcott, president of the North Carolina Forestry Association, refused to accept the accolade—not when the "average fine on 90 convictions last year in our state was \$11.40." Under those circumstances, Mr. Wolcott said he thought the state should decline any such honorable mentions.

William Randall Slaughter, Florida State's Attorney, said "I've never really understood this problem before. Our forestry people are not

the dead, the living and the unborn to pass on to those yet unborn an abundance of resources. Judges, I believe, can be required to bring this matter to the attention of grand juries. We can make it mandatory. Beyond that, as Boyce Holleman said, you are dealing with 'twelve men in a box.' And there we face the task of educating our people, of freeing men's minds from the dark areas of ignorance and suspicion. Here, in short, you are dealing with the public conscience."

J. Frank Adams, state's attorney of Blountsville, Florida, amended Judge

"A big stick won't always work" said Guy Wilkinson, Ozark National Forest



"Our average arson fine is \$11.40" said Roger Wolcott, of North Carolina



"Your problem is 12 men in a box,"
Judge Oliver, of Tennessee declared



when situation requires; 5) Check up on sawdust and slab fires of sawmills; 6) Check up on feasibility of trained forest fire investigators such as are now employed by Louisiana.

Mr. Squires scored some reports as given out by states indicating that their arson conviction records run as high as 92 or even 99 percent. "This means that law enforcement people are only taking those cases into courts that are lead pipe cinches." Careful preparation of more cases was urged. Also not to be overlooked is the well respected sheriff who can sometimes curb mounting fire losses by a few well-chosen words in the right places. One sheriff was pointed out who quietly told key woods burners, "My job is to cut these fires out. They are going to be cut out. And I know you have been setting them."

North Carolina's burning permit

getting a square deal. In view of the menace that exists, the time for education is long since past. The time has now come to use a big stick. And we're going to get more convictions come hell or high water. It's clearly up to prosecutors to have the guts to prepare cases, hit hard and get convictions. And don't let people laugh at you."

Tennessee at this point introduced seven circuit court judges in its delegation and then presented Judge W. Wayne Oliver, of Marysville. "We judges can't tell a trial jury that Joe Doe, woodsburner, is a menace to society," Judge Oliver said. "I believe that one solution rests with our grand juries. They have broad powers to inquire and here the court CAN tell them the magnitude of practices injurious to the community. I think we can emphasize the solemn compact that exists between

Oliver's remarks to include the challenge "Is YOUR name in the jury box?" It is the duty of the prosecutor to prepare and prosecute these cases, Mr. Adams said. It is the duty of citizens to serve on juries and results can't be obtained by people who are always "begging off." Some sound education can also be carried on in this respect, Mr. Adams said.

Guy Wilkinson, assistant forest supervisor, Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, took issue with the appeal of Florida delegates for the "big stick." It won't always work, he said. The Ozark National Forest has been under protection for a long time and there are "areas where we seldom have a fire—and it's due to the fact that these people do their own policing." Where people are already educated and cooperative, any big stick policy would be most harmful, Mr. Wilkinson warned.

"I have a fear here that you are getting the cart before the horse," Judge M. C. Lewis, Jr., of Hot Springs, said. "Too many of your fire laws are at variance. It is my belief that some form of model legislation should be drawn up to correct these variances (applause). I commend such a program to the sponsors of this conference."

James W. Craig, chairman of Board, Forestry Suppliers, Jackson, Mississippi, spoke on the subject "Organizing Programs Back Home," and told the delegates "We must organize on this problem for in union there is strength." Mr. Craig distributed a brochure prepared for him by American Forest Products Indus-

situation more clearly than home-folks.

Sample fact-gathering questions enumerated by Mr. Craig in the task of "getting the problem close to home and real and personal" included 1) How many wildfires did my community have last year? 2) How many acres burned? 3) Who started those fires? 4) Why? 5) How much did those fires cost my community in: a) jobs; b) payrolls; c) damages? 6) How much did they cost me?

In "Using the Facts," Mr. Craig stressed that action programs must be democratically run—with people participating freely. Here the speaker, a former major in the armed servtion Association, was next introduced.

"This conference is not a problem—it's an opportunity," Mr. Malsberger said. "Foresters and other technicians involved in land and water management have long been working on these problems and with good results. But both our forests and our populations have grown, and we now need your help."

The broad base of forestland ownership in the South makes imperative equally broad-based fire prevention programs, Mr. Malsberger said. In seeking to cut down wildfire losses, it is the citizens of the South who will benefit most, for 165 million of the South's total of 225 million acres



"Get the boys and girls out in the woods," said E. A. Screws, of Alabama



"Keep it POSITIVE" Dr. J. R. Griggs, of Texas, told the fire delegates



"Is YOUR name in the jury box?"
Prosecutor Adams wanted to know

tries, Inc., which sets forth in simple language a set of facts on how to organize such programs.

In explaining "how to get started," Mr. Craig said: 1) Make the best possible use of all existing organizations; 2) If there are no such organizations, select a top committee of real leaders; 3) Retain flexibility—what works in one area may not in another; 4) Several committees at different levels may be required; 5) Enlist help from all representative groups.

Next step is to "Get the Facts," Mr. Craig continued. This consists of 1) Collecting usable, specific information on the problem at hand; 2) Avoid "generalizations" and half-truths; 3) Be wholly honest; 4) Respect the opinions of newcomers and visitors—sometimes they see a local

ices, drew on his military experiences to point out that objectives must be set and tactical efforts made. If an attack on one flank doesn't work, try the other. Every single professional and civic type group was named by the speaker as prospective shock troops for the assault on southern fires. Finally, Mr. Craig urged: 1) unite; 2) organize; 3) work.

By the time Mr. Craig finished his presentation the delegates were steamed up and ready for another round of comment from the floor but unfortunately time did not permit such an exchange—whereupon several states announced they would caucus immediately after the session and go on from there. The conference summarizer, Henry J. Malsberger, forester and general manager of the Southern Pulpwood Conserva-

of forests are in small plots owned by farmers and other individuals. This means that the public and industrial owners of timber cannot do the job alone.

Industry and government agencies can, and are, leading in the fight to drive wildfire out of the woods, but the base must be broadened to cover the millions of acres of small parcels, Mr. Malsberger continued. There's money to be made from trees, regardless of how small the plot. Each acre can grow the same amount of wood regardless of ownership if other conditions are equal.

Mr. Malsberger said that the make-up of the conference itself is an indication of how the task can be done. With 1200 participants, there were only 139 foresters, the people who usually meet to talk fire prob-



"We need your help" Forester H. J. Malsberger told workshop delegates

lems. Legislators, district attorneys, judges and law enforcement officers and hundreds of citizens actually made up the conference.

Chairman Mosebrook's analysis of the workshop: "The comments of those who took the floor during the Workshop Session showed that a large number of people believe that stricter fire laws coupled with better enforcement of those laws is the only effective answer to the arsonist who deliberately sets forest fires. On the other hand, an equally large number of people urge that fire prevention education programs be intensified with special emphasis on reaching our youth.

"It is apparent that both efforts must go forward with intensified effort if the forest fire problem in the South is to settle down to more moderate proportions. The job must be done in each state under the direction of individuals who assume the leadership in this problem, but coordination and leadership on the regional level will prove to be helpful in pushing the program over all of the South much faster.

"The Workshop Session demonstrated that a large number of people are now aware of the problem, that numerous public opinion tools are available for the education effort, that adequate fire laws which are enforced are absolutely necessary, and that leaders with the knowledge, the imagination and the enthusiasm to do this job are ready. Any person present at the Workshop

Who Says Forestry Is Talking To Itself?

THEY came by special company planes, chartered busses, special pullmans and by automobile. And the registration breakdown of the first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference proves that this was no mere forestry meeting—one that would draw "two or three hundred foresters at most." This was a public meeting. And judging by their comments this public is now charged up and ready for cooperative action. Here's the breakdown:

AGRICULTURE (31), Extension Workers 10; Cattlemen 2; Farm Organizations and Soil Conservation Districts 7; Farmers and Planters 12: BANKERS (15): BUSINESS (not otherwise listed) (39), Airline Pilots; Automotive; Department Stores, Equipment Companies, Grocers, Merchants, and Real Estate Salesmen:

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (15), City, State, and U. S.: CITIZENS AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS (22), Boy Scout Exec.; Local, State, Regional and National Forestry and Conservation Organizations: EDUCATION (46), Administrators, Teachers and Boards—College; Public School System; Vocational Agriculture; School Boards; Students: FEDERAL (except U. S. For. S.) (12), Army; Diplomats, Fish and Wildlife, TVA, Treasury, and White House:

FOREST INDUSTRY EXECUTIVES AND PRIVATE FOREST-ERS (232), Consulting Foresters; Industry Management and Foresters; Trade Associations; Wood Dealers and Producers: FORESTRY—PUB-LIC (19), U. S. Forest Service; State.Forestry Departments: INFORMA-TION SERVICES (29), Newspapers and Periodicals; Radio, Television, Films; Publicity Firms: LAND-HOLDING COMPANIES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (30), Coal; Gas; Land; Oil; Power; Railroads; Telephone: LANDOWNERS AND TREE FARMERS (12):

LAW ENFORCEMENT (75): Sheriffs and Deputies; Forest Fire Investigators, Municipal Police, State Police: LEGAL PROFESSION (117), Judges—Supreme, Superior, District, Circuit, Chancery, Municipal; Prosecuting Officers—District Attorneys, Attorneys-General, Solicitors General; Lawyers in Private Practice: LOCAL OFFICIALS (50), Mayors and Other City; Tax Assessors; County Supervisors and Other County Officials: PROFESSIONAL (not otherwise listed) (6), Clergy; Engineering, Pharmacy, Research: STATE GOVERNMENT (82), Legislature; Boards and Commissions; State Officials; Governors; Fire Marshalls; Civil Defense, Docks, Health, Highway, Insurance: OTHER MEN (not classified) (29):

WOMEN—BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL (27), Girl Scout Exec.; Home Demonstration; Landowner; U. S. Forest Service; Judge; Governor's Representative; Unclassified and Secretarial: EDUCATION (5), College; Schools: INFORMATION SERVICES (5): WIVES OF DELEGATES (57): WOMEN'S CLUBS (27), Business and Professional; Citizens; Garden; General Federation; P.T.A. and Others.

Session of the Conference will agree that the first long step has been taken."

Thus ended the first Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference, a meeting that will go down in history in the annals of southern forestry. Two states, Mississippi and Alabama, caucused immediately fol-

lowing adjournment to plan similar programs in their states. North Carolina has followed suit. Others are planning appropriate action. Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference will meet in Atlanta on May 11 for a followup look at the southern fire picture.

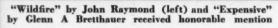
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EDITORIAL CARTOON CONTEST WINNERS





Contest judges (left) Frank Heyward, Gaylord Container Corp., William Huber, Forest Service, James B. Craig, editor, American Forests





"Up in Smoke" by Herc Ficklen won third prize (left) in contest, shown here with the entry of cartoon by "Paige"





UNION BAG & Paper Corporation
WOODLANDS DIVISION SAVANNAH, GA.

Who's Who at the Fire Conference

(From page 10)

BOYD, A. L., Rep., Ala. Legislature
Boyd Co., 80 Co. Square, Troy, Ala.
BOYD, Mrs. A. L.
Troy, Ala.
BOYD, Jesse, Police Jury
Rapides Parish, Elmer, La.
BOYKIN, Matt A., Dist. Supt.
International Paper Co., 205 S. 23rd Ave., Hattesburg, Miss.
BOYKIN, Samuel J., Judge, Superior Court
Court House, Carrollton, Ga.
BRADFORD, Gerald, State Senator
Gen. Supply Co., Grove Hill, Ala.
BRADY, Joe H., President
Joe H. Brady & Assoc., 3rd Ave. & 31st St.,
Birmingham, Ala.
BRANDY, T. Ray W., Forester
50-7th St. N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
BRANDRANN, L. W., Jr., Member, Ala. Legislature
Foley, Ala.
BRANNY, L. W., Jr., Member, Ala. Legislature
Foley, Ala.
BRANY, Samuel, Jr., Wice President
St. W. Bell Tel. Co., Little Rock, Ark.
BREINACHER, Karl G., Commissioner
Fire Protection Dist. #1, Slidell, La.
BRENNIS, A. G., Asst. Regional Forest
U. S. Forest Service, Upper Darby, Pa.
BRENT, R. C., Jr., Vice President
St. Joe Paper Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
BREWTSTER, Joe M., Mgr., Woodlands Div.
St. Regis Paper Co., Pensacola, Fla.
BREWTON, W. G., County Judge
Hemphill, Texas
BROOKE, Clyde A.
800 Airline Park Blvd., Metairie, La.
BRICKEEL, Mrs. Earl C., Delegate
218 Heathman St., Indianola, Miss.
BRIDGES, R. D., Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Greensburg, La.
BRIGNAC, I. R., Representative
Denham Springs, La.
BROWN, Gr., County Clerk
BOOM, Vernon H., District Attorney
Newsom Bidg., Columbia, Miss.
BROOME, Jim D., County Clerk
BOOM, Vernon H., District Attorney
Newsom Bidg., Columbia, Miss.
BROWDER, Jim D., County Clerk
BOOW, N., C., Delegate
Manteo, N. C.
BROWN, Harvey R., Exec. Secretary
Ga. Forestry Comm., Box 578, Olla, La.
BROWN, Harvey R., Exec. Secretary
Ga. Forestry Comm., Box 578, Olla, La.
BROWN, Mecon, Forest Ranger III
La. Forestry Comm., Box 578, Olla, La.
BROWN, Harvey R., Exec. Secretary
Ga. Forestry Comm., Box 578, Olla, La.
BROWN, Harvey R., Exec. Secretary
Ga. Forestry Comm., Box 578, O

Tatum L.br. Co., 404 Tuscan Ave., Hattiesbur Miss.

BUFKIN, O. R., Supervisor
Route #2, Lucedale, Miss.

BURCH, Fannie E., District Judge
P.O. Box 115, Amite, La.

BURKHALTER, Don, Director, Forestry Dlv.
T. L. James & Co., Inc., Ruston, La.

BURNS, E. B., District Forester
La. Forestry Comm., Oberlin, La.

BURNS, J., District Attorney
Covinston, La.

BURNS, J., District Attorney
Covington, La.
BURNS, Joe D., Chief Forester
Tremont Lbr. Co., Joyce, La.
BURNS, Paul T., Director, School of Forestry
L. S. U., Baton Rouge, La.
BURSON, B. T., Editor
The Camilla Enterprise, Camilla, Ga.
BURTON, Thomas M., Vice President
D. B. Smith & Co., Utica, N. Y.
BURWELL, H. W.
R.F.D. #5, Meridian, Miss.
BYLES, B. A.
Westinghouse Elec. Corp., Little Rock, Ark.

(From page 10)

BYRD, Emmett, Supervisor, Lamar Co. Lumberton, Miss.
CACIOPPO, Carlos J., Manager Timberland Saw Co., Marshall, Texas CAHOON, Frank, Sheriff, Dare County Manteo, N. C.
CAIN, Mrs. Dixie
Little Rock, Ark.
CAIN, Mrs. Victoria T., Delegate, B. & P. W. Club 304 S. Union St., Canton, Miss.
CALLAWAY, Ely R., Farmer Box 461, La Grange, Ga.
CAMERON, Daniel C., Chamber of Commerce Denham Springs, La.
CAMERON, H. L., Member Miss Legislature, Baxtenville, Miss.
CAMERON, R. S., Member La. Forestry Asn., Colfax, La.
CAMPBELL, David, Division Forestry International Paper Co., Camden, Ark.
CAMPBELL, R. S., Range & Watershed Mgr. Sou. For. Exp. Sta., 704 Lowich Bldg., New Orleans, La.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. R. S., School Teacher 217 Dablia St., Metairie, La.
CANPELLD, Elmer A., Attorney for Board of Supv. Box 188, Purvis, Miss.
CANTRELD, Elmer A., Attorney for Board of Supv. Box 188, Purvis, Miss.
CANTRELL, Berry Lynchmore, Ala. St. Senator 300 West 1st St., Tuscumbia, Ala.

HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 2

A local farmer in South Alabama was a perennial fire setter. He believed in burning the woods and did so year after year.

A local farm forester working for the U.S. Forest Service and the State Division of Forestry set out to inform the farmer on growing trees as a crop. The farmer owned some 200 acres. The forester pointed out the loss from fire killed seedlings, the reduction in growth in fire damaged trees, and, the more rapid growth and return when trees were protected, as along the branches.

The farmer after thinking the matter over stopped his burning and helped to protect surrounding lands. He was well regarded in the community and his conversion brought better protection to the whole community.

CARR, Mike, District Attorney
Box 263, Brookhaven, Miss.
CARROLL, Bob, Field Asst.
International Paper Co., Amite, La.
CARSON, W. L., Pilot
Murphy Bldg., El Dorado, Ark.
CARVER, Calvin D., Asst. to Supervisors
P. O. Box 211, Leesville, La.
CASE, Nelson, Supervisor, Lincoln County
Route 3, Brookhaven, Miss.
CASKNT, Floyd, Forest Ranger
La. Forestry Comm., Clinton, La.
CASSADY, John T., Forester in Charge
Alexandria Research Center, Box 1192, Alexandria, La. Alexandria Research Center, Box 1192, Alexandria La.
CATSULIS, Argie, Stenographer
Southern Pine Assn., P. O. Box 1170, New Orleans, La.
CAVALIERE, Janis M., Secretary
So. For. Expt. Station, 704 Lowich Bldg., New Orleans, La.
CHALKER, Roy F., State Parks Director State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.
CHANCEY, Ted S., Management Forester Dierks Forests, Inc., Mt. Pine, Ark.

N. C.
CHRISTIAN, Mr. Bill
Broken Bow, Ark.
CHRISTIE, Malvin
Lewisville, Ark.
CHURCHWELL, W. C., Lawyer & Tree Farmer
Leakesville, Miss.
CLANCY, Leon, President
Southern Pine Assn., Decatur, Ala.
CLANTON, C. H., Vice President
Santoc Clanton, Inc., 306 N. Pine St., DeRidder,
La.

CHIEVER, M. T., Representative 210 Whilfield, Natchitoches, La. CHIPLEY, W. M., Mayor Carthage, Miss. CHIPMAN, R. L., Asst. For. Supervisor U. S. Forest Service, P. O. Box 751, Asheville, N. C.

Southern Pine Assn., Decatur, Ala.
CLANTON, C. H., Vice President
Santoc Clanton, Inc., 306 N. Pine St., DeRidder,
La.
CLAPP, Robert T., Head, Dept. of Forestry
Miss. State College, State College, Miss.
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With unprecedented demands for timber, attention has been centered as never before on the forest resources of the South.

More and more recognition is being given to the potentialities of Southern forestry, and no longer are the forests looked upon as a mine to be exploited by a "cut out" and "get out" policy. Enlightened land owners now regard the forests as a renewable resource, and, increasingly, attention is being directed toward sound management of timberlands on a sustained yield basis.

But the greatest threat to our future timber supply still remains—the willful or careless setting of forest fires. Not until this evil is overcome will the South realize the full benefits from one of its greatest natural resources.

The job is everybody's business. Halfhearted measures will not suffice. Only through the sympathetic interest and concerted efforts of all individuals and agencies can we stamp out this ruthless destroyer of the South's wealth.

*

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Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company
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THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

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HOW THEY DID IT

South Carolina provided its several county rangers with a small portable slide projector and a set of slides, dealing with local forest problems and scenes. The County Ranger took time in the evening to call on local families and on invitation give the family and a few friends a lecture on forest fire damage and the benefits of growing a crop of trees. The personal touch won many to a better understanding of the need for protec-

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HOW THEY DID IT

The ranger on one district in the Southern National Forests had a project to start prescribed burning on his forest for sanitation and fuel reduction. He believed that use of fire by the Forest Service on their own holdings might lead to much burning not on a carefully prescribed approach by the local people both on private and national forest land.

The ranger made it a point to see that everyone living in and near his ranger district was informed as to why and how he would burn. He even made some adjustments in areas on suggestion from local cattle grazers.

No additional fires resulted from the prescribed burning in this instance. Actually, the wildfire problem was materially reduced.

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SOUTHERN PULPWOOD CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

PRESENTS 15 YEAR PROGRESS REPORT-1939-1955

The southern pulp and paper industry organized the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association in 1939 and continues to completely finance the activities. The membership comprises twenty-six pulp and paper companies representing approximately eighty-five percent of the total Southern pulpwood consumption. The area of operation extends from Virginia to Texas covering eleven southern states.

Pulpwood suppliers numbering one hundred and fifty and twenty-two associate members complete the membership.

This wood using industry association devotes its efforts toward helping the other fellow increase the per acre growth of his forest, thereby providing a continuous source of income to the landowner.

The following tabulation depicts the progress recorded in some of the more important phases of the program. A definition of the project headings follows:

Management assistance—industry forester makes recommendations covering general treatment of stand.

Marking Service—industry forester marks trees to be removed, leaving best for additional growth.

Demonstrations—industry forester, many times cooperating with other forestry agencies, initiates activity to provide forest information to groups. Trees Planted—fee land means that owned by the industry; free to landowners is amount donated by industry.

Industry foresters—employed by pulp and paper industry. Conservation foresters—devoting full time to service work with private owners. All other—assigned to wood procurement and land management. Numbers of latter category also perform service work according to demand.

Management Assistance	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
No. of Landowners Acres (thousands)		465 942	970 644	1650 600	2000 642	4000 1169	5681 5716	7748 5000	22514 14713
Marking Service									
No. of Landowners Acres (thousands) Cords Cut (thousands)		1035 91 300	1868 126 450	2830 200 550	2750 156 524	5300 282 782	6694 378 861	8500 482 1000	28977 1715 4467
Demonstrations									
Number People (thousands)	$\substack{245\\4}$	340 7	635 30	915 17	940 13	1180 25	1022 26	977 24	6254 146
Trees Planted (Millions)									
Fee Lands Free to Owners Total	19 7 26	44 12 56	44 18 62	41 18 59	52 22 74	102 26 128	138 42 180	138 46 184	578 191 769
Industry Foresters									
Conservation	*12				*96		*126		******
All other Total	253 265				465 561		627 753		*****

(*Years survey conducted)



SOUTHERN
PULPWOOD
CONSERVATION
ASSOCIATION

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HOW MUCH DID FOREST FIRES COST YOU LAST YEAR?

According to unofficial estimates, the total loss from forest fires last year was in excess of ONE BILLION DOLLARS. Anyway you look at it, this tragic loss represents a lot of timber destroyed, many missing paychecks, greatly increased soil erosion, flood damage and loss of wildlife. Even if you were not directly dependent on forests for your livelihood, you can bet that a sizeable portion of this loss came out of your pocket. The attention of the people must be focused on this disastrous loss through improved public education. We believe the use of these "fire-preventing" matches is making a real contribution to forest fire prevention education.



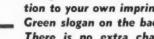
This striking red, yellow and black design vividly depicts the result of carelessness. Each time one of these matches is used the user is reminded to be careful—and he is reminded too of you, your company and your product, because your message appears on each matchbook.

The Smokey Bear design is attractively finished in trueto-life colors. And regardless of your business-whether you are a butcher, a baker or a candlestick maker—your imprint on each book builds lasting goodwill. The modest cost makes their use a sound advertising value.









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The Siskiyou National Forest in South Oregon had a record of 250,000 acres burned each year over a four-year period. The Forest Supervisor, recognizing the seriousness of his problem, added one fire prevention man to each National Forest District. These men, each carefully selected because of capacity to discuss the situation constructively with local people, made a family by family visitation throughout the forest area. They pleaded with each individual to be personally careful with fire on the ground that any fire might—in that hazardous country-wipe them out along with the National Forest timber. Each fire prevention man urged each contact to be personally careful with fire-clean up inflammable litter, check the chimney to safeguard the house, be especially careful with any fire in the open.

It worked; the fires dropped.

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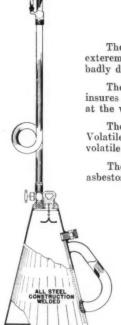
It should operate satisfactorily on low volatile fuel.

The wick should be as nearly permanent as possible.

The nozzle should be provided with a safety loop or liquid seal far enough away from the flame to prevent the possibility of the liquid in loop vaporizing from heat of flame.

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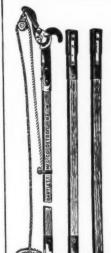
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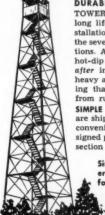
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Clint Davis

(From page 27)

The mass-education effort of the Smokey Bear program makes use of every possible method to reach the public and to make them conscious of destructive forest fires. Some 25 million pieces of material are printed each year and distributed by state and federal forestry organizations and The Advertising Council. Some 75 million dollars worth of free time and advertising space has been given by American business through The Advertising Council to the Smokey program. In addition, more millions of pieces of material are distributed each year by the State Foresters. These consist of posters and other material provided by the industrysponsored Keep Green Program, plus special material the states slant at strictly local problems. The states also have many unusual ways to get to the public; as an example, we have Virginia's Smokey message distributed with state auto license plates around April 1, perfect timing for the spring fire season.

However, Smokey's activities are essentially mass-education activities and, in general, are not pinpointed toward any specific section of the country. A range fire poster has western application and a brush burning poster was designed for use in the South, but both can be used elsewhere and so result in wide distribution. It is Smokey's job to condition the people to be careful with fire-to appreciate their natural resources and to gain individual help and effort for forest fire prevention. I think Smokey is doing a good job -almost a million formally enrolled Junior Forest Rangers think so tooand these young people are of especial importance to Smokey. If our future generation of Americans learn to love their country and her natural resources, then my colleagues on this panel will have less to worry about. They will have a lot of disbelievers to deal with for some time yet, because, unfortunately, Smokey isn't reaching all the youngsters and there are still some old knotheads around that just won't learn new tricks.

We have spent fourteen years in conditioning the public to the need for forest fire prevention. Over the years we have developed an understanding of the problem of forest fire prevention. Now it is time to ask for help through a strong citizens' campaign on the ground to eliminate fires caused by carelessness as well as by maliciousness. This meeting is the threshold across which we should move to community action to stamp out the forest fire menace in the South. It can be done because the South is noted for its fighting ability. It has successfully combatted other adverse conditions that threatened its development. For many years this city of New Orleans had the reputation of being the graveyard of the nation. Epidemics of yellow fever killed thousands of people in 1832, 1853, and 1878. Tar barrels were burned and cannons were shot off to scare away the disease; but when mosquitoes were controlled, New Orleans became a healthy place to live. Throughout the South other problems have been licked by a united campaign and-if we really get at it-forest fires will be licked too. Going from mass education to special attack, we should keep in mind the "point-ofsale" approach used in advertising.

In the advertising business, when a manufacturer decides to introduce a new product nationwide, the first step is to develop public recognition of the product. Let's say the product is Cancan Pork & Beans. Public acceptance of this product must first be built around brand recognition, so the advertising agency in charge of introducing this new product decides on the media to be used.

The agency calls in an artist, the idea boys, the copy writers. They come up with several pieces of art and develop a gimmick in the advertising, usually something in the way of a symbol that will forever-after be associated with the product. Say, in this case, our symbol is an animated bean on which the artist, with full liberty, depicts a broad smiling face,

chubby legs and arms, and a wellfilled tummy. His general appearance seems to fairly shout, "Yum, Yum!" Usually several different channels of advertising are selected and the promotion is then kicked off. Soon afterward, when you board a streetcar or bus you will subconsciously begin noticing a colorful car card showing a steaming, appetizing plate of Cancan's Pork & Beans. Alongside the mouth-watering dish stands our friend "Beanie" inviting you to try his tasty treat after the day's toil. Maybe it doesn't make much of a conscious impression on you at first, but it does register on your subconscious mind.

That evening when you get home and start thumbing through your favorite magazine, you run across a doubletruck spread (this is advertis-ing "lingo" for two full pages of advertisement facing each other) and there is Cancan's steaming, tantalizing plate of pork and beans. Our little friend Beanie is sure to be around some place in the ad with that "Yum Yum" expression. Perhaps a day or so later you hear a commercial on the radio or TV which extolls the virtues of Cancan's Pork & Beans. The average person goes through all of this and rarely ever gets the urge to drop what he is doing and rush right out and buy a can of the new beans. But in that subconscious mind there is building up a little reaction that says, "Boy, if I ever buy pork and beans, I'll sure take Beanie's advice and try Cancan's." That is building up public acceptance for brand recognition.

Up to this point, this is just what has been done in the Smokey Bear campaign. Car cards extoll the importance of preventing forest fires. Radio and TV hammer home the need for each individual to—remember—only you can prevent forest fires;—fire rules cards graphically portray how each individual can—if he only will—take step-by-step measures to prevent his acts from causing a fire; the tag line slogan on this year's poster, "Join Smokey's Campaign—Remember, Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires!" definitely personalizes the job.

Yes, to this point, Smokey Bear has been directed forcefully to public consciousness with the same care, the same media, used by the big business firm that is—let's say—pushing Cancan's Pork & Beans. Where do we go from here? Well, the big business firm—after its mass-education effort—concentrates on reaching the potential customer at the point where he is most apt to be exposed

to the product. In the case of pork and beans, naturally it is in the grocery store; a large poster on the front of the store, a colorful display of the product neatly stacked where the customer can't miss it. This has all been arranged by representatives of the manufacturer. A big red arrow points to the stack and says, "Here it is!" And without thinking, you rely on that subconscious force and before you know it you have three cans of Cancan Pork & Beans in your market basket. The manufacturer,

following the strategy planned by his advertising agency, has cleverly channeled his advertising until the customer is finally confronted with the product and a forceful invitation to purchase some. And he buys the product.

Now, what about Smokey Bear's product? How far we go in reducing man-caused forest fires during the next few years will depend largely on how efficient we are in our point-of-sale merchandising. We must make point-of-sale work for forest



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WHAT DO YOU REALLY **KNOW ABOUT TREES?**

Trees, like people, are known best by their characteristics and important contributions to society, and Authors Collingwood and Brush in this new and enlarged edition have thrown a revealing light on 161 outstanding American trees.

Actual photographs of each tree-winter and summerits leaf, bark, flower and fruit are presented, along with a map showing where it grows. In all, there are more than 850 illustrations.

The text, briefly and simply written for tree lover and scientist alike, describes the botanical features of each tree, its range and habits, its uses and economic importance, the meaning of its scientific name-all of the many details that distinguish it from its fellows of forest, lawn and roadside.

In this popular book, now in its 15th printing, the reader will find many friends-old and new alike.

This new edition of KNOWING Knowing Your Trees YOUR TREES is just the book you have been waiting for. Designed for reading convenience, it is beautifully printed, with green cloth cover, end paper map of Hardiness Zones of the United States and Canada, and colorful dust jacket. Size 12 x 8¾". 328 pages. \$6.00 per copy, postpaid. AFA Members are entitled to a 10% discount.

TOTAL TIME TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TIME	To:	THE	AMERICAN	FORESTRY	ASSOCIATION
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Please send me _____ copies of KNOWING YOUR TREES for which

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5-56

I keep saying you—well, that's because this crusade I'm talking about must be home-grown, home-main-

fire prevention do as well as it does for selling a can of beans and we can, because we have a lot more to sellgreater prosperity for the South and her people.

I've thought a great deal about this and I would like to bring you in on some of that thinking. Here's what must be done as I see it:

1. You've got to put all your forest lands in the South under protection as soon as you can. When land is under organized protection and is producing, it receives greater respect . . . that's just good common sense.

2. You've got to do more direct, missionary work with individuals, with schools, churches, and community organizations. There just isn't any substitute for on-the-ground faceto-face contacts, a sittin', and a whittlin', and a talkin'. You must carry the word of conservation to every person who depends upon the woods for his livelihood, his family's well-

3. You've got to promote the establishment of more community and school forests. And what about church forests in rural areas? If a 10-acre woodland could be donated to, say Big Stony Church and used as a demonstration forest, with sale receipts going to the building fund. wouldn't that help convert many a sinner from using the fiery torch? I think so.

4. You've got to make a proper distinction between the straight outand-out arsonist and the woods burner who sincerely believes he is following long-time custom. There may be more hope for one than for the other. In any event, even though the point-of-sale approach will vary for each of them, you've got to make them buy our product.

5. In general, more sale of forest products from small landowners will put more people working in the woods and mills. That will mean less people, at loose ends, worrying about boll weevils and cattle growing more and more scrawny on poor

feed in the woods.

Ladies and gentlemen, you know the value of forest fire prevention. And that's exactly why there is such a big job to do . . . it's up to you to get folks to quit woods burning. You've got to do some honest-togoodness crusading. You've got to get out and make a crusade against forest fires—and converts of the folks who start them.

tained and carried out by you! This crusade must be a community project promoted by you and your important and influential local organizations, the civic clubs, garden clubs, church groups and even individual family units. It must become as personal as raising funds for the Red Cross, or building a new wing on the church. It must become a subject of concern for every member of the community. And this can only come about through the leadership of key community figures - you folks here today. You must become our merchandise managers, our point-of-sale representatives, the evangelists charged with the mission. I am sure you will agree that professional foresters and forest industry people have done a remarkable job to this point. The public has been conditioned. The need for forest fire prevention has been generally accepted. The next step—and the telling blow to the fire menace—depends on community concern, community pride. Whatever progress we make in the next ten years will depend on the determination with which you community leaders face the challenge of today.

Florida's Ranger School

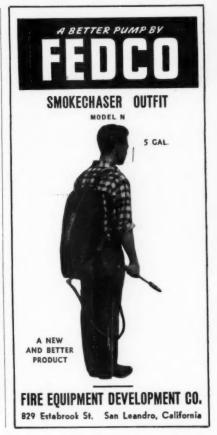
(From page 47)

sented by the training given at a ranger school.

At this juncture, it might be helpful to point out to the forest industry that, in the ranger school, it has an opportunity to send promising young high school graduates in its employ to school for a period of one year for intensified training in practical application of the various techniques employed in the management of its forest lands. Perhaps these promising young men would attend the ranger schools if

they received encouragement from their companies to do so, both in terms of leaves of absence and in finances. Perhaps financial help where needed could be done on a loan basis, to be repaid when the employee has returned to his company. Such a program is in actual practice at several Canadian schools.

With the demand increasing for ranger school graduates, as the forests of this country are increasingly put under management, it is believed that ranger schools will develop in all forest regions.







The fire conference executive committee in action

They Planned It . . .

RDINARILY executive and special committees don't get much attention—after the party is over. This committee, however, was something special. They planned and executed, for the first time, an all South conference on forest fire prevention that drew 1,200 representative citizens from all walks of life. Here's the list:

Executive Committee-American Forestry Association, Lowell Besley, Washington, D. C.; American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, A. R. Shirley, Valdosta, Ga.: Association of State Foresters, F. H. Claridge, Raleigh, N. C.; Council of Forestry Association Executives, William E. Cooper, Richmond, Va.; Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, J. Walter Myers, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.: Louisiana Forestry Association. J. H. Kitchens, Jr., Alexandria, La.; Southern Hardwood Producers, Inc., L. J. Heatherly, Memphis, Tenn.; Southern Pine Association, Stanley P. Deas, New Orleans, La.; Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association,

Henry J. Malsberger, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Region, U. S. Forest Service, C. Otto Lindh, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Pressure Treaters Association, Charles Soule, Pensacola, Fla.

Finance Committee—G. Lock Paret, Chairman, Edgewood Land & Logging Co., Lake Charles, La.; Q. T. Hardtner, Jr., Urania Lumber Co., Urania, La.; Vertrees Young, Gaylord Container Co., Bogalusa, La.; Roy O. Martin, Roy O. Martin Lumber Co., Alexandria, La.; R. H. Crosby, Jr., Crosby Chemical Co., DeRidder, La.; E. C. King, Southern Pressure Treaters Association, Fernwood, Miss.

Treasurer—Stanley P. Deas, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans.

Arrangements Committee—Virgil W. Cothren, Chairman, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.: Ralph T. Wall, Louisiana Forestry Commission, Baton Rouge, La.

Publicity Committee—Frank Heyward, Chairman, Gaylord Container Corp., Bogalusa, La.; Clint Davis, U S. Forest Service, Washington,

D. C.; James W. Craig, Forestry Suppliers, Jackson, Miss.; Robert Harrell, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward F. Kerr, Louisiana Forestry Commission, Baton Rouge, La.; Roy H. Odom, Louisiana Forestry Commission, Baton Rouge, La.; Justin R. Weddell, Weddell & Associates, Pensacola, Fla.; Maynard Stitt, Weddell & Associates, Pensacola, Fla.; Virgil Cothren, Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.

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Exhibits & Decorations — Justin Weddell, Chairman, Weddell & Associates, Pensacola, Fla.; Harry Rossoll, Southern Region, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Ga.; Joe Greenburg, Gaylord Container Corp., Bogalusa, La.; Elemore Morgan, Photographer, Baton Rouge, La.; Harry Roller, International Paper Co., Mobile, Ala.

Workshop—Harry S. Mosebrook, Chairman, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; William E. Cooper, Virginia Forests, Inc., Richmond, Va.

John A. Sibley

(From page 17)

433,000, or a banking capital of \$13.40 per capita. The banking capital per capita in both Georgia and South Carolina exceeded the per capita banking capital of the United States.

So, in 1870-1872 we find that Charleston's banking capital had decreased to \$1,800,000 or 86 per cent, although her population had increased by 20 per cent and her banking capital per capita had decreased from \$320.81 to \$36.80. Georgia's banking capital had decreased to \$2,000,000 or 88 per cent, although her population had increased by 12 per cent and her banking capital per capita had decreased from \$15.77 to \$1.69. During the same period New York State's banking capital had increased to \$220,000,000 or 97 per cent. Her population had increased only 13 per cent and her banking capital per capita had gone up from \$28.70 to \$50.20. And the United States banking capital had increased to \$648,300,000 or an increase of 54 per cent, while her population had increased 27 per cent and her banking capital per capita had moved up from \$13.40 to \$16.27, or an increase of 21 per cent.

The thirty-six national banks from Virginia on through the Carolinas and Louisiana in 1870 had only \$7,000,000 banking capital.

Nor are we surprised to find that Louisiana in 1880 in per capita wealth had fallen from second place in 1860 to thirty-seventh place; South Carolina from third to forty-fith place; Mississippi from fifth to forty-sixth place; and Georgia from seventh to fortieth place.

These facts tell an interesting economic story and foreshadow sixty to seventy years of poverty and struggle. During that period the South was chained to an agricultural economy and to a one-crop system of cotton. These were years of hardship, struggle, and toil.

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Cheap cotton, cheap labor, and a low standard of living were the order of the day. The whole economy depended on the price of cotton.

This cotton economy, which enabled the South to eke out a bare living, was at the same time bringing about the destruction of her best lands. Cotton is a crop that requires clean cultivation, exposing the bare land to sun and rain. Our ample

BAR-WAY is the <u>best</u> way to couple high pressure hose

Look at these advantages:

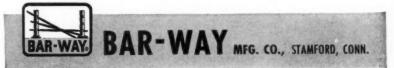
- 1. SAFETY—The coupling becomes the strongest part of the hose line. Tested to 3000 pounds pressure and 500 pounds pull.
- 2. FULL FLOW—No suppression of flow in coupling. No shrinkage of hose at coupling.
- FLEXIBILITY Reels smoother.
 Easily replaced. Nothing to catch on corners or underbrush.
- 4. QUALITY—Bronze for hard usage. Accurately machined—standard threads—interchangeable—reuseable.
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Specify BAR-WAY on your next hose order

For forestry lug nut type, four round and two hex models are available, from stock, to fit hose having outside diameters of $1\%^n$, $1\%^n$, $1\%^n$, $1\%^n$, $1\%^n$, $1\%^n$. Standard finish: brushed. Standard garden hose threads.

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rainfall and wonderful sunshine are two of our greatest assets, yet when this bare land was exposed year after year to these forces of nature, our ample rainfall and wonderful sunshine became instruments of destruction. The sun baked the land and the water carried it away, polluting our streams and carrying away our precious top soil. Thus impoverished, our lands became less and less productive.

Beginning in the twenties and continuing with accelerated speed after the Second World War, the South overthrew the system which had chained her to poverty for seventy years. She diversified her agriculture and balanced industry with

agriculture.

In this great movement her forests occupy a key position, first in giving her farmers a new and profitable money crop that protects and restores the fertility of their wornout soils, and, secondly, in furnishing raw materials for some of our most rapidly expanding and important industries. Thus, our forest resources have paramount importance both to the South's agricultural prosperity and to her industrial development. A few facts will make this plain.

The land area in commercial forests of the Nation in 1955 is estimated at 484,000,000 acres, an increase of 23,000,000 acres over 1945. Of this total acreage, 213,000,000 acres are in the fifteen southern states. About 58 per cent of the total land area of those states is in commercial forests.

Of the 23,000,000 acre increase in forestry during the past ten years, 10,000,000 acres were in the southern states.

Of the present annual growth of 47,000,000,000 feet of sawtimber 51 per cent is in the South, and of the estimated realizable annual growth of the Nation 45 per cent is in the South.

In estimating the realizable annual growth of timber in the United States, including Alaska, the Forest Service places the annual growth by sections as follows: North, 24.7 billion board feet; West, including Coastal Alaska, 30.6 billion board feet; and South, 45.4 billion board feet.

From these estimates it is clear that the timber potential of the South exceeds that of the West by 50 per cent and that of the North by 80 per cent. Additional advantages are in the accessibility of timber, which reduces the cost of harvesting; the climate permits year-round woodland operations; water, highways, and railroads are available for transportation; sources of energy such as oil, natural gas, and coal are abundant and well-distributed. In addition, the labor supply of the South is ample, is intelligent, and turns out work well per man-hour.

The great advantage that the South has is the shorter cycle of growth as against both the West and the North. In the West the cycle of growth is from 100 to 200 years, whereas in the South the cycle is from 25 to 50 years. In the West the lands must be clean-cut, that is, all the wood harvested at a single cutting, whereas in the South we have selective cutting.

In the South 91 per cent of commercial forest lands is under private ownership, and less than 9 per cent is publicly owned. In the West only 34 per cent of commercial forest is privately owned, and approximately 66 per cent is publicly owned.

All these competitive advantages, with emphasis upon the ample supply of wood, are the reasons why the pulp, chemical, cellulose, man-made textiles, and other wood-based industries are locating in the South.

To Keep America in the Timber Business

-We are, through a scientific multiple-use forest management program directed by skilled foresters, helping to safeguard, replenish and perpetuate the nation's oldest business.

—We are not depending upon nature alone to provide the wood needed to meet the ever expanding timber requirements of an ever expanding wood-using industry, but are playing a definite part in the planting each year in Alabama of more than 33,000,000 tree seedlings on farms, private and publicly owned timberlands, as well as industrial forests.

IF

—Man-caused forest fires, all of which are preventable, could be halted, the increased forest production would become the foundation upon which to build an even greater manufacturing potential in the timber-using industry. We pledge our continued support toward the achievement of this goal.

Gulf States Paper Corporation

And Its Sales Division

E - Z Opener Bag Company
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA

How rapidly these industries are expanding in the South is evidenced by the fact that in 1930 the South produced 1 million cords of pulpwood or 16 per cent of the United States total production, and in 1955 the South produced 18.1 million cords or 60 per cent of the United States total. Those figures tell a significant story.

These wood-based industries must come to the forest. The wood cannot be transported economically long distances, as can other farm products, such as tobacco, peanuts, and cotton, to be manufactured in plants across the world.

The mills are locating in small communities close to the source of supply. Their demand for pulpwood is putting a flooring under the price of farm land, never before enjoyed by the farmer.

The local communities receive the benefits from the capital expenditures, the taxes on the plant, employment and payrolls from operations which increase buying power and stimulate all forms of local business.

The South is backward in several respects in the care and management of her forests.

To maintain and increase her natural advantages, she must improve the management of her forests in a number of respects, and bring the actual annual growth up to the realizable growth.

In the South the farmer owns approximately 50 per cent of the commercial forest lands, with an average of 66 acres per capita.

Generally speaking, this acreage is low in productivity and backward in forest management.

Some of the improvements that need to be made are: full stands need to be placed on all lands—the forest lands in the South average only half stands; cull trees need to be replaced by better quality trees; waste in cutting trees needs to be lessened; better cutting practices need to be followed; loss by fire, disease, and insects should be controlled; and the most effective and hopeful approach to the solution of the problem is through education.

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The meeting we are having today is education. All classes of our people need to be educated as to the value of our forests, what they mean to us economically, and what they will mean in the future to our prosperity and happiness. The young people should be taught our economic advantages and that they are trustees to preserve and increase the advantages for themselves and their chil-

HALE FZZ Centrifugal

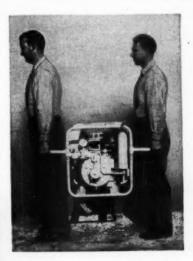
The Forester's Workhorse

The Portable Hale FZZ Centrifugal Pumping Unit shown at right will supply from draft 2 capable fire streams thru 1½" lines. Its companion Centrifugal, Type HPZF, will pump 15 GPM up to 200 lbs.

These Compact, rugged, quick-starting units are "workhorses" for fighting forest, brush and field fires. One state forestry department has over fifty of them in service. Their 4 cycle

Below: An FZZ (or HPZF) is invaluable in fighting this type of fire which burned over 3000 acres in Unity, New Hampshire. Photo courtesy of U. S. Forest Service.





Two men can easily carry FZZ or HPZF.

aircooled $8\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. engine is easy to start in any kind of weather.

Other Hale Units

*CPUS 600 U.S. GPM at 120 lbs. *WP 150 U.S. GPM at 100 lbs. *Skid or trailer mtd. *Belf-Priming Portable.

Write for literature on Hale Fire Pumping Units. Let us know if you want a demonstration.

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Tree Girdler

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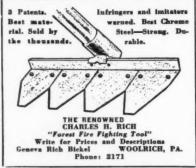
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MUSSER FORESTS. Box 27-E

When Writing Advertisers-Please Mention AMERICAN FORESTS Magazine dren. We also need to promote education reaching all landowners, and all classes who have anything to do with our forest domain. They need to learn the best methods to preserve and manage our forests.

I visited Sweden last summer primarily to study their educational system as regards their forests. Through education the young people in Sweden are taught the economic value of forestry to the country. They are also given technical training in the care and management of forests. The educational program is most comprehensive and reaches all classes of the people.

Compulsory four-months preparatory courses are given to all school children who wish to enter one of the higher types of schools. There are one-year courses for the forest rangers and fifteen-months courses for students who aim for higher forestry positions than that of ranger, and a three-and-a-half-year course for the highest standard of forestry training offered by the Royal School of Forestry, leading to a doctor's degree.

In addition to the permanent schools there are many courses offered, varying from two or three days to two months duration. These are arranged by the local forestry boards. They enroll forest workers and forest owners. More recently the study of forestry has been introduced in the primary schools.

Aside from the educational effort being made by the state, many companies operating large forest domains offer practical courses in forestry for workers and land owners.

I visited one of these practical forestry schools, which was connected with what we would call here our high schools. Sweden is a rocky hilly country. It is rugged from every viewpoint and it produces rugged men. A group of flaxen-haired, strong, young boys from fifteen to seventeen years of age was planting seedlings on one of the steep, rocky hillsides. They marched along in rows, keeping their distance by eye, and every few steps they pushed back the rocks with what I might call a short-handled shovel, inserted the shovel in the ground, dropped in the seedlings, packed the dirt around, and repeated the operation up and down hill. It was the sort of work that makes strong, vigorous and rugged men out of boys who are healthy in mind and body.

While I was there a hail storm came up, followed by a cold rain. As far as I could determine, not a single boy looked up from his work or paid attention to the elements but continued with the job.

The thing which struck me with great force was the fact that in all probability not a boy engaged in that day's work would live to see any of the trees which he was planting that day come to maturity. The time between planting and harvesting, except for very light thinning, represents a cycle of from eighty to one hundred fifty years, and yet these boys were working diligently and almost enthusiastically to lay the foundation for wealth from which they would derive no personal benefits. They were passing on to another generation the fruits of their labor.

A marked difference exists between the situation in Sweden and in the South, for the young boys and girls in the South who put seedlings in the ground can reasonably expect during their lifetime to have at least two growths of pines that can be harvested.

I remember well that my father harvested timber from the same land three times during his lifetime, and each time the timber was more valuable than before.

I was so impressed with the educational system in Sweden that I left there with a deep desire to do something constructive to stimulate the teaching of forestry in our secondary schools.

I asked Mr. Ivy Duggan, a vice president of the Trust Company of Georgia, to make a comprehensive



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Or just relax on one of the cool, wide porches and look out over fifty miles of placidlybeautiful hills and valleys.

Enjoy concerts, dances, lectures, planned for your pleasure. Golf and tennis pros available for your instruction. Tot and teenage directors keep youngsters happily occupied.

Choose a pleasant room or one of the new ranch-type cottages. Savor delicious meals in the lakeview dining room.

Congenial people, prompt service, an atmosphere of restfulness-all make your vacation at Crestmont Inn a refreshing, long-remem-

Opening June 15-Write For Folder CRESTMONT INN, Eagles Mere, Pa.

W. T. Dickerson, President

study to determine in what respects we could be most useful. In consultation with the educational people of our state and elsewhere, he suggested a program embracing three points:

1. The employment of a full-time forester to serve on the supervisory staff of the State Division of Voca-

tional Education.

2. The establishment of summer courses in forestry conducted by the School of Forestry of the State University for teachers of vocational

agriculture.

3. The purchase of one hundred tracts of forest land of ten to fifteen acres each, which tracts in connection with local support are to be given to one hundred high schools with departments of vocational education and are to be used by vocational departments as demonstrations in forestry methods and practices and by other students as conservation laboratories.

The program will be directed and controlled by the educational authorities of the State and is to become a part of the educational effort to stimulate and encourage the teaching of forestry and forest management in our schools. This program, I believe, will grow in importance and usefulness. Fifty thousand dollars has been donated by the Trust Company of Georgia to get the program started.

We will be well rewarded for our little efforts, if the boys and girls of Georgia learn to love our forests, to appreciate their economic value, to feel a sense of responsibility for their preservation, and acquire the arts and skills of successful forest

management.

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Richard E. McArdle

(From page 25)

the state governments, still have cliffs to climb before they reach the top of the hill. I emphasize the private land situation because it is so very much the larger job. In these l6 states there are only about 15 million acres of federally owned forest land needing fire protection, and here the job is reasonably well in hand. But there are 210 million acres of privately owned land to be protected. Here the task was started much later and, for many years, on a much smaller scale.

There are other specific items of progress in driving wildfire from southern forests that should be cited. For example, the impetus given fire prevention and control when the







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"Join THE THOUSANDS WHO DEPEND ON US FOR THEIR **EVERY FORESTRY NEED"**

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pulp and paper mills moved South. This boost to the job is felt not only in the encouragement given state fire-control agencies; it shows up substantially in firm insistence that wildfire be kept out of the millions of acres owned by these progressive companies; it takes the form of active participation on their own initiative and at their own expense in fire-prevention work; it can be seen in the extra protection given their own properties over and above that provided all land owners at public expense.

Increasingly, help and encouragement in various forms are coming from many sources, public and private. I am thinking of the railroads, of banks, of state extension services, of women's organizations. I hesitate to attempt a complete list for I wouldn't want to omit mention of any group. But I do want to indicate that more and more people, more and more groups of people, are becoming concerned about fire in southern forests and are doing some-

thing about it. Nine years ago in Maine, there happened one of those tragic things that can happen in any state. No one thought it could happen, but it did. Through a combination of adverse weather, tinder-dry fuels, and human carelessness, the whole coastal area of the state was aflame. Fire in the woods soon spread to the towns. Whole villages were burned. Along the seacoast summer homeshundreds of them-of rich and poor alike burned to the ground. It was a situation beyond the capacity of any state or local fire-control organization. Yet legally no nearby state

could lend a helping hand. Those Maine fires led to the establishment of an interstate forestfire protection compact for New England. Today seven northeastern states can rush to the assistance of any member state needing help. They work together on training, equipment development, and other matters of common interest.

Two similar interstate fire-protection compacts for the southeastern and south-central states have been authorized by Congress. A compact for the middle Atlantic states-in which four of the states represented here would be members-is before Congress now. There is reason to believe that Congress will approve this compact, and that the legislatures of all individual states in each compact will ratify these arrangements for mutual help. These interstate compacts are tied together so that some day, if Louisiana needed help in fire control, it would be possible for another state, even one as far distant as Maine, to help out with men and equipment. Let's hope that no state will ever need help from beyond its own borders, but if and when so great an emergency should arise, the states are prepared to meet the situation.

All of which is fine. It's a joy to me to talk about this fine progress -and there is much that I haven't even mentioned. It's doubly a pleasure for me because I can look back to the time when very little of this was accomplishment-it was some-

thing still to be done.

But if all I did today was to point with pride, I'd be doing you and doing the South a great disservice. There is still a job to be done. If there were not, there would be no reason for you to be here. So having pointed with great pride at a considerable accomplishment, I feel obliged now to view with alarm the size of the job yet to be done, a job that somehow seems to get bigger all the time.

There are still 38 million acres of forest land in these 16 states that don't have organized protection from wildfire. At our present rate of progress this land isn't likely to be under a protection system for a good many years. Here is a major

deficiency.

On half of the total area classed as protected, the fire-control organization is stretched too thin to be reasonably effective. So to 38 million acres with no protection add 90 million acres with substandard protection. Here is a second major deficiency.

Like everything else, the cost of fire control has gone up. The \$16 million of state, private, and federal money now available is not enough to do an adequate job on the area

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The job isn't getting easier. We can take comfort in the fact that the situation isn't worse than it is, but there is no sense in closing our eyes to the fact that we do have a bad situation and that it can get worse.

Much progress has been made in educating city people in prevention of woods fires, but why are so many fires started by rural residents and people who live and work in and near forest land? Why can't more progress be made in preventing the escape of debris-burning fires, the escape of fires used to clear "new ground," of warming fires, of hunter fires to smoke out game, of fires to green up the grass for livestock, of fires set for a dozen other purposes? Why should there be 40,000 purposely set fires each year in southern forests? Why should 94 percent of all the incendiary fires of the whole Nation be here in the South? These are questions to think about, to worry about. Some answers are being worked out in some states, but more, much more, remains to be done.

I could tell you that the record on law enforcement in these states shows 91 percent convictions, and it would sound pretty good. It would, until someone pointed out that law-enforcement action probably could have been taken on nearly 100,000 man-caused fires and the 91 percent actually means only 4 percent.

I was born and brought up in the South. Although we don't like to admit it, we don't care much for criticism. Sometimes it's all right for home folks to point out our own shortcomings, but I can't recall any instance of listening with rapt attention while some outsider recited a list of needed improvements. I've been away from the South a good while now. I don't know which hat I'm wearing today. I do know that I'm proud of the way the South is rising by leaps and bounds to seize the many opportunities before it. To me the future looks bright for the South. One of the brightest spots is the opportunity the South has to reap a fuller measure of profit from its forests.

The South has a lot of its future invested in its forest lands. More than half of the total land area of these 16 states is forest—three times the amount of land in cultivated crops and five times the area in pasture.

This forest land supports a 3-billion-dollar forest industry. It provides hundreds of thousands of jobs. It provides a substantial income to the two million farmers and other small nonindustry owners who, in total, hold more than two-thirds of all the forest land in the South. Timber is not a surplus crop nor is it likely to be so in the foreseeable future. The South can plan with confidence for a larger forest industry, for more manufacture of finished products, for many more thousands of jobs. There can be much larger dollar returns to the many small forest owners. The South has not even begun to use its forest lands to full capacity.

So the South—city folks and rural residents alike—has a tremendously big stake in its forest lands. That stake is getting bigger year by year, almost, I might say, day by day.

But fire, uncontrolled wildfire in the woods, is an ever-present, constant threat to today's opportunity and tomorrow's prosperity.

The forests of the South won't be an ever-increasing source of wealth and prosperity if we let wildfire run through a quarter million acres of woods as we did in Tennessee in 1953 or through a million and a half acres as we did in 1952. The South can't stand woods fires like the recent ones in Florida—nearly 3 million acres in 1954, more than 4 million acres in 1953, and 3½ million acres in 1952. The South won't prosper if wildfires sweep across

HOW THEY DID IT

A state ranger who has been on the job for some 15 years showed me many areas where the young pine reproduction was 2, 5, 10 and even about 14 years old. For each one he was able to recall how he had fought a fire (for the whole area formerly burned almost yearly) and then he talked with the owner. He had convinced many over the years. But still there were areas burned clean last year and many years previous. "Well," the ranger told me, "that man just does not see it like we do yet. But I think I can convince him to protect his land." I think so too.

This particular ranger has a set of slides which tell a good fire protection story. He visits his really backward neighbors at night and gives the family a little show. He has an understanding attitude.

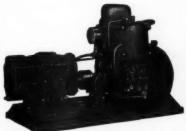
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nearly half a million acres in Georgia as they did in 1954 and 1953 and across more than half a million acres in 1952 and a million acres in 1951. We can't count on full production from forests in Mississippi, if we permit fire to burn nearly 2 million acres in one year as we did in 1954, 700,000 acres in 1953, 800,000 acres in 1952, and a million acres in 1951.

I could go on, state after state. I don't think that's necessary. You don't need me to tell you that your timber factory can't stand abuse of that magnitude. You don't need me to tell you that this is money out of your pockets. You don't need me to tell you that the wildfire problem of the South is immediate—urgent—pressing. You do know this, and that's why you've left your daily work to come here as a public service to give attention to this big problem.

It definitely is a big problem, but the South has licked other big problems and can lick this one. For years and years malaria was a scourge all through the South. When I was growing up, I thought that quinine, like combread, was a regu-

lar part of everybody's diet. Thousands of people died from malaria every year and uncounted thousands more endured chills and fevers. The cause was known and the tie to mosquitoes was known. Federal and state public health services assured us that this disease could literally be wiped out. But very few of us did anything about it. This is not the place to describe the great and successful fight against malaria. We all know that this big problem was solved when people were made to see that the problem must be solved. When every community, every resident, became thoroughly aroused; when a definite plan of attack was formulated and carried through; when everyone participated -then and only then did malaria virtually disappear.

That's the kind of a job we face today with wildfire in the woods. That's why you've come to this con-

ference.

On behalf of many people I express very deep appreciation of your forward-looking, unselfish attitude. I wish you every success in your effort to put to flight a common enemy.

James E. Mixon

(From page 31)

the case has never come to trial. The excuse of the prosecuting attorney: Burnwel is old (70 years of age) and he is afraid the trial will kill him. So investigator Pierre is after Burnwel again because fires are popping up in the same area night after night and Burnwel has been seen on more than one occasion driving after dark in his pickup truck.

Hopping down the bunny trail. All are familar with that delightful child's tune. Only last year down a bunny trail came strolling two arsonists bent on firing the woods on some of the South's most productive timberlands. These two hogeyed misfits had made this trip so often flipping their matches that forestry service fire investigators had catalogued their pattern like that of any ordinary criminal. An investigator was waiting for their passing and called for a halt and surrender on their arrival near him. No doubt you think those destructionists said "Yes, sir." You are wrong. Up came the rifles they were toting and pine tree bark began to fly-some of it chipped off by the investigator's hand gun. The investigator naturally made a strategic withdrawal—who wouldn't with one hand gun against two rifles?

For a number of years fires kept occurring in the same small area about the same time of year always in the morning and on a Sunday at that. Here was a fire stringing pattern that had become a habit. The foresters and investigators studied the history, checked fire occurrence maps and laid their trap well. Finally after hiding out in the trees for three Sunday mornings, a man hidden in the top of a tree spotted a horse and rider heading his way. He alerted his fellow men. He saw the horse stop, and saw the rider fire the end of a piece of cotton plow line and then throw it away from him. Here was an arsonist in action using the woods burner's SLOW MATCH. The slow match user was detained and forty minutes later the homemade delayed action match smoldered down the cotton rope, flamed up the matches tied on the end and fired its woodland resting place. While waiting for the delayed action matches to flame, a careful search of the back trail, with the ds

aid of horse tracks, turned up another slow match which had gone out. Here was evidence a district attorney could see, feel and smell. The arsonist pleaded guilty in court and was sentenced for his attempted criminal act. His punishment was a fine of \$25 and cost.

On another case not long ago, an ex-sheriff working as a forestry investigator trailed a pair of woods burning arsonists. After watching them fire the woods four times he closed in and called their hand. They ran but he did not give chase. His gun cracked over their heads in a futile effort to bring them to a halt; but their departure for other parts merely accelerated. They were known to the investigator by their first names and he had witnessed their act of woods burning. He thought he had a good case until it hit the grand jury. The woods burning arsonists were not indicted but believe it or not the investigator was indicted. He made the mistake of filing charges against the arsonists under a misdemeanor statute. A measure enacted since he had been sheriff made the firing of a gun when apprehending a person for a misdemeanor against the law. Later the investigator was found guilty and fined \$60 and cost. At that time no woods burner in that state had ever been so severely punished as that. The arsonists in this case, by the were angry at not being able to get a forestry job. It comes as no surprise to you probably that sometimes politics show up in this matter of southern woods burning. After all we are southerners: Multiple fires popped up in one southern community on election day, nicely timed all during the day, when local issues were at stake. Forest fire fighters soon learned to be first in line when the polls opened. You see, fires burn slowly early in the morning when rural voting booths first open. Later landowners learned to take turns going to vote so that some help was left on hand for the regular fire fighters. Winds rising before dawn still tend to change the results of voting on local issues in this community, because fires set with the rising dawn winds on dry days keep the fire fighting element away from the polls.

way, fired the woods because they

The absence of justice in woods burning cases has justly given rise to an unhealthy "landowner fear." The landowner has no protection. He is at the mercy of lawless individuals not reached by the law. One of the most disheartening of such cases involved a well-to-do citizen in a rural area caught red-handed setting fire to the woods. The final results were hard on the spirit and morale of the fire investigators. It came as a big surprise to everyone when this man was caught because only the week before, he had submitted a testimonial to the newspaper as to his fire prevention activities and belief that fires should be prevented. The arsonist's case was detained for more than a year and would have seemingly never been brought up had it not been for a series of hard-hitting articles in the greatest newspaper of the state. The district attorney claimed there was not enough evidence to bring up the case, yet he had never interviewed the investigators or other witnesses. Finally, under the pressure of the daily paper articles, the district attorney brought the case before the grand jury. The three witnesses, all landowner men, seemingly had a lapse of memory about the case when they appeared before the grand jury. The state forester followed the witness and was told by the grand jury that the testimony of the witnesses was far too weak to file a true

Later it was determined that the landowners felt the well-to-do citizen would cooperate in the future if



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HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 7

One ranger in the U.S. Forest Service was plagued with many fires from many local farmers and others in and adjacent to his Ranger District. He did not have real success talking to these local fire setters or their friends. Then he approached his problem through another channel. He talked with and demonstrated to the leading citizens, the banker, the merchants, the local public officials. These people readily understood that the long-time economic welfare of this community depended in large measure on the trees growing in the national forests. Once convinced of these facts the local citizens each in his own sphere of influence began to apply economic pressures on the local farmers and workers to stop burning the woods. And, this locally applied pressure resulted in a substantial drop in fires set.

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Verne D. Bronson, Chief forester, Phone 5-5371

there was no case, and were certain he would react oppositely if the charges resulted in a conviction. This is a clearcut example of the FEAR which exists throughout the South on the part of many forest landowners. FEAR as a result of a weak attitude on the part of local officials who are supposed to see these woods burners punished. FEAR that an angry woods burner will string out even more fires than normal.

A man has a right to defend his own and therefore this element of fear should be wiped out by appropriate action on the part of all concerned. This woods burning problem must be tackled with a brutal thoroughness. If laws need more teeth, let's install the extra teeth. If local officials capable of coping with the apprehended arsonist need inspiration to carry out their duties, let's inspire them with the same brutal thoroughness. The hundreds of thousands of southern forest landowners must come out in the open with this arson-woods burning question and set aside fear. I say give the general public the true story of fire in our southern woods and don't worry about the reaction. Nobody but God can fathom human reactions for a certainty.

And getting a little closer to home on this problem, let's consider for a moment the cost to every man, woman and child in the South of

HOW THEY DID IT

One ranger district on the Ouachita National Forest had a series of incendiary fires, extending over a period of three years. The ranger and several of his staff including local men attempted to solve the problem without success. The ranger sought the help of a resident of a nearby community and a locally employed Forest Service worker. This man was known to have a fine personality and to have the respect of all with whom he came in contact. The visitor diagnosed the problem as a clash of personalities between the ranger and one of his key employees. Out of respect for the visitor and on his promise to effect better relations, the fires stopped—pending negotia-

In this case the visitor was the right man for the contact.

fighting these fires each year. let alone the value of the forests that burn. Did you know that it costs \$40 an hour to fight fires in the southern woods? This is the average cost, counting all types of fires that occur each year. It costs much more to fight a fire started deliberately by arsonists who set as many as 100 fires at one time on high, windy days during the peak of a drouth. One example among many occurred in Mississippi a few years ago.

Just a few miles north of Brooklyn, Mississippi four young men with a stomach full of beer and car full of matches and rope waited until they were sure that the noon sun had dried out the early morning dew, then headed their auto North. The wind was blowing a swift 25 miles an hour. They set four fires in Forrest County to divert the firefighting crews into that area, crossed over into Perry county and swung down the Brooklyn-McLain road. They heaved matches tied to burning rope, matches stuck into cigarettes or just plain matches-anything that would burn the woods. They set more than 1,000 fires over a 40-mile distance and when these were whipped by the wind they combined into about 20 uncontrollable blazes traveling hell-bent-for leather for the Gulf. It took every man on the forest payroll plus enraged farmers of the county and 180 mop-up men from Keesler Air Field to stop them all. More than 5,000 acres of timber were burned. The estimated damage was close to \$50,000.

Yes, fighting arson fires is expensive. That's when our equipment burns out from overuse. Careless fires are relatively easy to cope with. It is estimated that 50 percent less of the present fire-fighting equipment now employed in Louisiana per 75,000 acres of forest land would be required if the arson problem was subdued.

So, no matter how you look at the arson problem in the South today, ladies and gentlemen, you're paying for it!

Southern State Forester

(From page 42)

known throughout the land. But it is well known that holding the job of state forester for almost 10 years requires something more than professional ability. It demands a quality of tactfulness that is sometimes called political astuteness. While he has never betrayed the ethics of his pro-

fession, he has never bucked the middle of the political line when he could find an opening around the other end. He has always been wise enough not to allow a political issue to reach the "showdown" stage.

Mixon is known for his professional ability, but he'll be remembered for his personal traits and idiosyncrasies. He smokes Picayune cigarettes, a deep South brand of pure dynamite wrapped in paper, and drinks coffee loaded with chicory. When he leaves home, he carries his powdered coffee with him and strengthens restaurant coffee to suit his taste. His weaknesses include Oklahoma string ties and airplanes, a mode of transportation he has been partial to since an automobile wreck five years ago necessitated a metal plate being placed in his head which some say accounts for his stubbornness.)

He is not averse to practical jokes at times, especially when his assistant Bill Palmer, is involved. Addicted to sleep walking, he started out of the door one night while staying with Palmer on the forest and Palmer, knowing of Mixon's habit, thought he better follow him and keep him from falling into a ravine. They had covered a goodly portion of the forest that night before Mixon returned to his bed and Palmer still doesn't know that Mixon was faking the whole thing.

Mixon also has some characteristic descriptions of such things as woods hogs (a slab-sided, bottle-nosed, four legged walking keg of turpentine). His view of the arsonist is not complimentary, either: "He's an undernourished, rat-eyed sort of a guy with a relatively small abdominal pot, probably bloated with continuous excess of one form of alcohol or another."

He doesn't have much use for arsonists.

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Following is a paragraph suitable for incorporation in wills:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath to The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., a non-profit District of Columbia corporation, or its successor, or successors, for the purpose of promoting the corporate activities of said Association."

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY
ASSOCIATION

919 Seventeenth Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Judge L. L. Fabisinski

(From page 8)

the day has passed when a fire-setter can justify his action on the grounds that everybody does it.

One case that may have contributed to his reputation in handling woods burning crimes was that in which the defendant was acquitted and promptly drew, along with his brother, a jail sentence for contempt of court for talking with one of the jurors during a noon-time recess.

State Attorney Ed Wicke who prosecuted the Sheffield case also feels that two things are happening with relation to woods arson: the number of deliberately set fires is dropping, and as time goes on, convictions will be more frequent.

Although the Sheffield case is the first in which he has obtained a conviction, several defendants have entered pleas of guilty since he took office in 1953. At the same time, even eye-witness testimony sometimes is not enough to obtain a conviction, he says.

One instance cited was that where the suspected firebugs were observed and followed by a helicopter loaned by the U. S. Navy here in an attempt to stop a series of fires in the Blackwater River State Forest. They were acquitted.

Wicke praises the work of the Florida State Forest Service and the operators of commercial forests for increasing public understanding of both the danger and damage from woods fires. Gradually the public is

coming to understand the seriousness of the crime. As yet, however, in the opinion of those connected with the courts, it is more difficult to obtain a conviction in a woods arson case than in most other crimes, for instance, moonshining.

It is only in the last two decades, says Judge Fabisinski, that there has been public opprobrium for the woods burner. Now, he feels, judges, law enforcement officers and an increasing number of people all realize the growing economic importance of Florida's forests, and approach the woods burning crime as does he—a felonious destruction of property that must be punished.

of property that must be punished. "Beyond that, let me say that I hate to see things of beauty destroyed. To me, our forests are beautiful. A pine tree, a pine grove, is a lovely thing. Its wanton destruction should be punished. I'm glad our statutes provide that punishment."

Aside from the law, Judge Fabisinski's primary interest over the years has been the Pensacola YMCA for which he is treasurer of the board of directors. A grandfather, he now is taking piano lessons from a teacher who was once a fellow pupil of his daughter. The piano-playing is a deliberate development of a hobby to take up the hours when he no longer sits on the bench.

HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 9

One ranger who had a lot of trouble with a teen-age group of boys managed to catch several of them in the act of setting fires. He had them taken to courts and then instead of being given a sentence, they were placed on probation. That took care of the fires for the local teen-aged group.

CASE 10

An LU area in Florida had an incendiary problem from a local family that grazed cattle on the project. This continued for several years, with a great show of ingenuity in setting fires.

The problems were solved by inducing the family to develop improved pastures sufficient to provide forage for their cattle.





Everybody's Businses

(From page 35)

victions that we shall continue to have aggressive forward-looking wood-using industries as we place an increasing amount of confidence in their ability to make this resource develop to what it should. It is industry like this that sees no limit to what it can do that provides the incentive for forest conservation. Without it, there is no market for the wood and thus no effort to conserve it. Conservation implies wise use, not non-use.

"Going back to that most important of all illustrations that I might use here tonight, the parable of the Talents. You will remember the real gem of wisdom that came out of it. It was what did you do to make good use of those talents. It wasn't the one who buried them, it wasn't the one who tried to husband it without using it, it was the one who tried to multiply it, develop it, and use it that deserves the favor in this instance. Some think that conservation is a question of saving it for perpetuity. That isn't the point at all. Use is the answer. We've had a great dramatic example out in my country. We've had some lustrous and political figures in the history of the state of Arizona who've been elected year after year, year after year, not in my time of course, on the sort of broad declaration: 'Let's save the Colorado River.' And all the years that they were saving it, it was running on into the gulf of lower California. Saved it for the fish, but we didn't do much good with it. It isn't the question of saving it; it is the question of using it to the honor and glory to the economy of this life. And in this connection, it is the mission of the present administration in Washington to exercise to the absolute maximum degree, the partnership idea. We don't want to attempt to do a thing for you that you can do yourself. And yet if there is anything that you are trying to do for yourself that we in cooperation with you through the forestry departments or to anyone of the major sections of this national government of yours can be helpful to you in doing a better job, then that partnership is the thing we want to encourage. And that is the reason why the area of research is being stepped up so noticeably in the wood industry. And I think it wouldn't be out of order for me just to give you a couple of figures here because they are interesting and they demonstrate a point. In 1954, the budget recommendation for forest research was \$6,191,964. For fiscal '57 the recommendations are \$9,350,-000—that's up almost ½ of the total of 3,236,336 dollars. We want to figure out ways for you to make better use of the woods. In the meantime here in the 16 states, your responsibilities grow to see to it that the needless waste of that wood is stopped.

"Now, maybe this will help you to remember what I'm trying to put across. I've attended many meetings like this. We have a little pastime in Washington that's rather interesting. Jim Lambie and the rest of us who are busily engaged in the business of trying to do the job in Washington are constantly afflicted with it, and I am going to pass it on to you so it doesn't happen here.

"It doesn't make any difference who meets with you in Washington for a meeting, if it is two people, five people, ten people, or twenty people or what the problem. Everybody in the room has to have his turn at telling you what the problem is. Everybody has a little speech and each fellow gives his version of the problem. By the time you get to the last fellow, there isn't any time to talk about a solution.

"Now I hope that today ends your consideration to the problem and that tomorrow you start talking about solutions, because there isn't any purpose of going on tomorrow talking about the problem, because it is pretty well written up in the

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HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 11

Rangers on the Chattahoochee National Forest included among their personnel several reasonably good lay preachers. As they found it exceedingly difficult to win the local people to fire prevention on economic grounds, they undertook to present the situation on moral grounds. They preached the gospel of man's stewardship of the land. They did a pretty good job and the local regular ministers took up the cause. Material reduction in fire sets occurred.

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program. And Dr. McArdle has been here today and I don't know who all's been here today, but we've all talked about the problem. So tomorrow should be set aside for the solution. Therefore, this little phrase may be able to stick in your mind just a little bit. It was said of a Senator once upon a time. Some newspaperman was sitting in the galleries trying to understand this fellow's antics. He made some great statements on the Senate floor, but they were utterly inconsistent to what he had been doing out in the grass roots. And one newspaperman asked the other newspaperman, 'I don't get this. Explain his routine to me.' 'Well,' he says, 'in order to understand Senator so and so, you have to remember this. He is capable of tremendous heroisms, but damned little heroics.' That fire hazard reduced itself. We get off some great and pyrotechnical demonstrations heroically in seconds like this. I've sat through them on highway planning, traffic safety and innumerable other things at the federal-state level. And vet, somehow or other when we go home we aren't so heroic as we were in our ability to bandy around the heroics.

"And so I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, I think you have one of the most marvelous opportunities of our time, certainly one of the most marvelous opportunities in these southern states to come up with a real top-flight deserving solution, to an admittedly kind of tough problem. There is no substitute for you in getting a solution. At that point, I would like to just raise this observation. Take it seriously. This isn't somebody else's problem. This forest land, these forest resources belong to you. They don't belong to the federal government, they belong to the states here and to the citizens of these states. And if we could inculcate in the hearts and minds of these people a new sense of pride in the value of these assets, I think maybe you could get away from some of these incendiarisms that you are having today.

"Mr. Toastmaster, you are in public relations, we had a public relations man in the 32nd Division overseas during the war while I was out in the Pacific. He was from Brooklyn, he owned the Metro down on some side street in Brooklyn. We used to have a great time with him even in the forward perimeter. We maneuvered the conversation around to where somebody would mention Brooklyn. And this guy, if it was in

the middle of the night, would jump to his feet, jerk off his helmet, slap it over his heart, face the East and stand there with almost reverential respect. It was a sort of a ritual with him, and this is what we are going to have to develop among the citizens of our state in relation to our forests. Like our children, they are vital, particularly so, down in this part of the country. Everybody's business, that means we don't leave anybody out. Some how or other there is a way to do this.

"Now, we have to admit that you have sort of a tough problem here. You have some psychological problems here with some of these people who seem to delight in seeing this precious timber burn. It is not a perfect situation, except it can be made perfect. So I recommend to you that we have nothing but optimism, because at the end of this rainbow apparently, you are so capable of exercising, you are going to have what you want and what everybody wants in the interest of everybody's business, a happier situation and a more productive conquest of 16 great states.

"Thank you."
Another feature of the banquet was the presentation of a certificate of merit to Lowell Besley, executive director-forester of The American Forestry Association, for his work in helping to organize the Southern Forest Fire Prevention Conference. The award was presented by James Kitchens, of the Louisiana Forestry Association and the host-sponsors of the conference.

The banquet invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones, the Bishop of Louisiana.

HOW THEY DID IT

CASE 12

One ranger district on the Ouachita National Forest had a history of relatively few and infrequent fires. And then, a number of incendiary fires broke out, The Ranger personally investigated. He came to the conclusion that the local people were impatient to get going on small sales. They wanted work. He immediately altered his work plan to accommodate the woods workers. His fire occurrence dropped.

In this case the fires stopped with removal of the irritation.



By KENNETH ANDERSON

- was to be expected and demonstrates again that President Eisenhower has the courage of his convictions. He stated that it was not a "good" bill and that the bad features so far outweighed the desirable ones that he could not in good conscience, sign the bill. Recognizing the danger of any additional decline in farm income, however, the Administration has moved swiftly to protect prices on wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts and dairy products. At the same time, President Eisenhower is asking Congress for quick action on new legislation for a straight soil bank plan that should be in operation before fall seeding is begun. There is nationwide demand for this legislation, and we have good reason to believe it will be forthcoming.
- THE EASTER RECESS OF CONGRESS LEFT A GREAT DEAL of "Unfinished Business" of which the farm bill with its soil bank and conservation provisions was not a small part. The unpleasant facts of agricultural surpluses and an election year were faced by Congress and the new high-support law proposed (but now vetoed) that might have helped most farmers, temporarily. The bill had some good features but the dozens of compromise amendments would undoubtedly have increased the farm surpluses and might easily, in the long run, have brought financial disaster to the farmers.
- THE SOIL BANK AND CONSERVATION LAW NOW REQUESTED, taken in conjunction with already existing laws, would provide farmers in general with real opportunities to withdraw some acreage from cultivation, at no loss to themselves, while, at the same time, they could begin to reforest land that probably never should have been cleared in the first place. The millions of acres of eroding hillsides and rotting tree stumps stand as mute testimony to the vital need for new seedlings which should be planted now to partially repair the damage done to our forest lands by insects, disease, exploitation, fire or disaster. The administration is highly in favor of this being done.
- OPERATING ON A NARROW CASH BASIS, AS A GOOD MANY FARMERS DO, it has been difficult for them to take the long view, set aside woodlot acres, and go to the trouble and expense of planting even a few thousand trees a year. They have been entirely too dependent on monthly checks and have not diversified enough. This proposed new law, however, would make things possible for the "small" farmer that were previously out of the question, economically. The planning ability and physical strength of the individual farmer would determine the course he should follow. The financial means to go ahead are now partially available and the new legislation requested should provide much more assistance by the fall of 1956.
- SEEDLINGS SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE NORTH as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

 They cannot be shipped from northern nurseries until the ground thaws so the nursery shipments and the farmer's planting period must be synchronized, with the minimum amount of overlapping. This synchronization cannot wait for ponderous political machinery to grind. Plans must be made in advance and the seedlings put in the ground at the right moment or lack of moisture, drying winds and hot weather may result in the loss of most of the new seedlings. Last year, in one New York county, late planting of over 300,000 seedlings was disastrous as only about 10,000 are believed to have survived. This, of course, was a complete waste of time, money, and scarce seedlings.

(Turn to next page)

WHAT'S NEWS ACROSS THE NATION-(Continued)

- APPROXIMATELY ONE BILLION SEEDLINGS PER YEAR ARE NOW AVAILABLE for reforestation purposes, but this program could be stepped up quickly, particularly in the southern nurseries. In eastern areas 400 trees to the acre are required for certification, but in the West only 200 trees are required. It would be expected that 10 to 20 per cent of the seedlings would die. This indicates that, depending on location, 250 to 500 trees per acre should be planted so that the probable requirements would be met.
- FALL PLANTING OF EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS IS POSSIBLE, though not nearly as desirable as spring planting in the northern areas. Seedlings in northern states do better if transplanted just after the ground thaws. The survival rate is not as high for fall as it is for spring planting. In southern areas, though, it is perfectly feasible to plant seedlings in the fall, if planting conditions are normal. The area forester should be consulted before any large planting plans are made in either area.
- RECENT STATISTICS show that at least 50 million acres of land in the U. S. should be reforested. This should have been done long ago; but, until now, most farmers did not realize how badly their woodlots were deteriorating and how much help they could get to replace the trees that had died or been cut off their property. Of the 4.5 million private ownerships of commercial timberlands, three quarters are owned by farmers. They are by far the largest single group of forest land owners, and, even though their holdings average less than 50 acres apiece, they provide about 15 per cent of the sawtimber and so are of equal importance to timber buyers. Most farm timberlands have been overcut or neglected in the past, and their owners should now concentrate on improving the cut, as well as restoring their holdings.
- AT LEAST TWO WELL-KNOWN ECONOMISTS have now stated that "There are too many small farms and small farmers," but they say this without really understanding why so many people with only a few acres of land prefer to live that way rather than give up their country homes and move to crowded, closely settled communities. Landowners and farmers have chosen their independent way of life and do not want to be forced out of it by the blunders of misguided politicians.
- THE GENERAL INCREASE IN THE U. S. POPULATION IS SO STEADY, and so great, that about a million acres of land per year are taken out of cultivation and used for new home sites, roads, or industrial purposes. This, in turn, is bringing an increase of farm land values if the land is accessible at all. Building sites are becoming more valuable and will almost certainly increase greatly in price over the next twenty years. In this period of internal expansion and growth, no land owner should allow himself to be "overpersuaded" and sell out except when it is greatly to his immediate advantage to do so. Unless a change of location is necessary this is a good time to consider reforesting idle property and the proposed "Soil Bank" program would seem to be the ideal answer.
- FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE FOR FARMERS to get \$10 per thousand in cash assistance for tree planting. This federal aid is still available, to a limited extent; and with the soil bank aid that will almost certainly be extended, the "small," or medium sized farmer will surely be paid enough per acre so that he will be justified in taking ten or fifteen per cent of his acreage out of production and placing it in trees. Before planting any trees, the tree farmer should be sure and consult the head of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, usually located in the county seat of his county, for information in regard to application rules, payments, and limitations of aid extended to farmers by the Committee.
 - THERE ARE CERTAIN TAX BENEFITS applying to tree farmers that can be most helpful.

 Special provisions for the benefit of tree farmers have been written into the Internal Revenue Code. A profit from the sale of trees, or timber, is regarded as a "capital gain" and taxes are paid accordingly. Since a depletion allowance is made also, the farmer who has made up a set of books and kept careful track of his expenditures should pay smaller taxes on tree profits than on other business profits as bills incurred in connection with the planting and care of trees can be saved until the asset is disposed of, then applied against the profits.
- ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO ACUTE SHORTAGE OF TIMBER PRODUCTS in the United States at this time, our increasing population and the greater demands being made on our timberlands call for an intensification of our reforestation efforts now.

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Judge Wilson Warlick

(Continued from page 8)

was a juvenile. He was sentenced to 18 months in the Federal Prison, but this part of the sentence was suspended. He was also fined and paid \$200. The others were let off with stern warnings.

3) An old man on the French Broad District of the Pisgah National Forest got drunk and set fire to the national forest. The fire, labeled the Chimney Creek Fire, burned over 320 acres of national forest land. The U.S. Ranger caught the culprit while he was still drunk. The ranger called in the FBI to interrogate the suspect and help prepare a case. The local U.S. Commissioner placed the suspect under \$3,000 bond. The man was tried in May, 1954, and found guilty. Judge Warlick sentenced this man but on a "prayer for judgment continued" deferred the sentence until the next term of court. The judge has continued to defer the sentence from court term to court term holding the possibility of sentence over the defendant for three years. The convicted man has set no more fires.

"Judge Warlick's justice has had a most wholesome effect in helping to curb incendiarism in western North Carolina," report Regional Forester C. Otto Lindh and Don J. Morriss, forest supervisor, North Carolina National Forests, Asheville. "Judge Warlick sees the problem of willful and careless fire trespass every bit as strongly as any of the men who fight or lose by these fires. He translates his views into penalties for the trespassers."

"The three case histories cited here will give other enforcement agencies and courts an idea of how a firm hand can materially aid in curbing this menace," W. R. Hine, of the Forest Service reports. "He has handled a number of fire trespass cases firmly, practically, and effectively. Those cited here are just samples. As a result, he has done much to create respect for fire laws in western North Carolina and has undoubtedly reduced the possible loss caused by willful fire setters. By his firm but just methods he has also helped to create a public opinion to the effect that forest property, like any other property, is fully protected against willful damage that injures both the owner and the public."

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MARIE 1 WATER 1909 11

Delayed action device enables arsonist to make clean get-away. Sun's rays on magnifying glass do the trick



A pair of trousers soaked in gasoline is hung over tree branch by arsonist. A flipped match does the rest

Feature Photo of the Month

Photos used on this page will be of unusual rather than esthetic qualities and subject matter will be restricted to scenes, events, objects or persons related to the use, enjoyment or unique aspects of our renewable natural resources. For each picture selected American Forests will pay \$10



Burning cigarette with gasoline-soaked cotton and a few kitchen matches makes effective time bomb



Lighted candle with girdle of kitchen matches at base is a slower set, allows more time to flee



Working from autos or horseback, some arsonists use slingshots to shoot their time bombs at forest targets

THE DEVIL'S DEVICES—These are tools of the woods arsonist. Some people condemn their use in publications. They have been doing so for 30 years. Meanwhile, 94 percent of all incendiary fires continue to occur in the South. It's time decent people, everywhere, know about such practices

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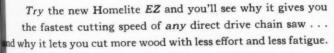


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Ever watch a forest die?

No? Well, I have. It started two days ago. Seems like two years. "Big fire over the ridge," they told me. "Everybody's needed."

So I've been fighting it for fortyeight hours. Sweating and choking in the smoke till my eyes and lungs feel burnt out. Didn't have enough to eat in that time. Don't know as I'm hungry right now, though. I'm just plain beat.

The paper'll talk about a milliondollar loss. But when you read it you won't see the red hell that turned big trees into living torches. You won't hear the roar of it or know the black discouragement of falling back, defeated, time after time.

What am I thinking about, besides my aches and pains? Well, I remember a lucky deer that raced past... a bear and her two cubs that got away. And the scorched young trees that would have been forest some day. Then I think of the boys on the big yellow bulldozers, ramming through brush and trees and blinding smoke to cut the firebreak along the ridge. That's what finally licked it.

Last of all I think of you. Was it you who dropped the match? You, who tossed the cigarette out the car window, or left the campfire smoldering? If it was, I wish you'd been here with me to see this forest die.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

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FORESTS, THINK OF THE BIG
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